The Gazette is the HOME paper of the Pikes Peak region because it is all that a newspaper should be—clean, newsy, and up-to-date

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 7:24; sets, 4:16. Mean temperature yesterday, 28. Weather today, fair and warmer. Sunshine yesterday, 77 per cent of possible.

NO. 12,167 42ND YEAR | COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1914 | PRICE FIVE CENTS

MRS. JONES IS DEPORTED AT TRINIDAD

Detail of National Guard Meets Leader at Depot to Prevent Riots

ESCORTED OUT OF DISTRICT

General Chase Orders Action; Will Be Arrested if She Returns to City

TRINIDAD, Jan. 4.—"Mother" Mary Jones, prominent labor leader, was deported from Trinidad by citizens today. She was apprehended by a detail in command of Capt. E. W. Smith when she stepped from a train on her arrival here from El Paso, prevented from meeting leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, who were at the station, and later was placed aboard a Denver train and accompanied as far as Walsenburg by a military escort. She offered no resistance and no demonstration occurred.

Chase Orders Deportation.

General Chase was advised last night that the noted strike leader was en route to Trinidad. He at once issued orders that she not be permitted to remain in the strike zone. On her arrival, "Mother" Jones declared that she was on her way to Denver, and that she had no intention of remaining here. She was kept in custody, however, until the next train left. John McLennan, president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, who was at the station, was not permitted to speak to her. Details of soldiers guarded her during the hour she spent in this city.

At Walsenburg preparations had been made by the strikers to welcome the strike leader, but this was prevented by the military authorities. The entire military force stationed at that point was marched to the station [illegible] was driven back from [illegible] not appear at the [illegible]. [illegible] custody of the soldiers. "Mother" Jones said that she had just come from Juarez, where she met and talked with General Villa.

"'Mother' Jones was met at the train this morning by a military escort acting under instructions not to permit her to remain in the district," said General Chase, in a statement tonight. "The detail took charge of Mrs. Jones and her baggage and escorted her to a hotel, where she was given breakfast and then accompanied out of the district under guard. The step was taken in accordance with my instructions to preserve peace in the present strike. The presence of 'Mother' Jones here at this time cannot be tolerated."

Faces Arrest if She Returns.

According to General Chase, "Mother" Jones had planned to go to the strikers' tent colony at Ludlow, where large numbers of strikers are reported to have deserted within the last few days.

The military authorities had learned that "Mother" Jones intended to stop at Trinidad to exhort the strikers, and, deeming her presence undesirable in the city, General Chase ordered her deported. Should she return, said General Chase, she will be arrested by

(Continued on Page Three)

REPORT ON WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE

State Historical and Natural History Society

SENATOR BORAH SCORES METHODS USED

Reviews Incidents Following Declaration of Martial Law in District

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A severe arraignment of authorities who administered martial law in West Virginia from September, 1912, to June, 1913, when the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek mine troubles were in progress, is contained in a subcommittee report made public tonight by Senator Borah, a member of the senate committee that investigated the West Virginia disturbances.

The report was given out as the "statement of fact" prepared by Senator Borah as the member of the senate committee charged with preparing that section of the report bearing on court-martial trials and alleged violations of the law by the military courts.

Senator Borah's statement holds that the military authorities, acting under the direction of the governor, superseded all constitutional courts in West Virginia, imposed sentences not authorized by standing laws, and took over all the duties of the civil courts of the district and that at the time such martial law was being enforced, there was no evidence that the civil courts had been intimidated or that they would have failed to perform their duties faithfully.

Borah's Statement.

After reviewing the incidents of the establishment of martial law and its maintenance in the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts for nearly a year, Senator Borah's statement sets forth:

"That during the reign of martial law a number of individuals were arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced and punished for offenses alleged to have been committed by them.

"That these parties were arrested under orders issued by the military authorities and not by virtue of any warrant issued by the civil authorities or from the established courts of the state and were put upon their trial without the finding of any indictment by the grand jury, before a court-martial [illegible] commanded [illegible] individu[illegible]

"T[illegible]

(Continued [illegible])

NEW YORK AND BOSTON MAY BE RESERVE CITIES

Organization Committee Begins Hearings Tomorrow for the New England District

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The reserve bank organization committee left Washington tonight for New York to take up the task of locating federal reserve districts and choosing federal reserve cities, the first move on the government's part to the actual launching of the new financial system.

Secretary McAdoo of the treasury and Secretary Houston of agriculture make up the committee. They will hold public hearings in New York for the first four days of the week. The last two days of the week will be spent in Boston, where the arguments of New Englanders will be heard.

It was generally believed here tonight that both New York and Boston will be named as reserve cities.

TANK STEAMER SINKS; CREW OF 35 PERISH?

Caught in Gale Off Sandy Hook; Rescue Vessel Tries to Give Aid

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A wireless message received tonight by agents of the Campania Translantic said that the steamer Manuel Calvo of that line was on her way into port towing a disabled tank steamer when, at a point 15 miles east of Sandy Hook, the tank steamer sank. The Manuel Calvo lost one lifeboat, the dispatch said. There was no mention of any loss of life nor was the name of the tank steamer given.

The tank steamer carried a crew of 35 men. The Manuel Calvo has about 100 passengers on board and a large cargo of freight.

Meager details in the message told how the Calvo had reached the side of the disabled steamer and tried in vain to launch a lifeboat, one being nearly swamped, her crew having a narrow escape from drowning, and another being smashed.

Seneca to Rescue.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 4.—The steamer Wasca was reported tonight in a sinking condition south of Nantucket with the steamer Manuel Calvo standing by but full of water and unable to render assistance. The revenue cutter Seneca started to the rescue.

A message from the Nantucket South Shoals lightship said that the sea was running high and that a gale was blowing, accompanied by a heavy rain.

Fate of Ship Unknown.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The fate of an unnamed oil tank steamer, reported by wireless messages to be in a sinking condition about 40 miles south of the Ambrose channel lightship, tonight still was in doubt at a late hour. The Spanish steamer Manuel Calvo, which sent the messages telling of the oil vessel's plight, reported that she was standing by the crippled vessel, but had been unable to launch a boat and reach her side.

Later, a message purporting to come from the Manuel Calvo to the agents here of the line which owns her, stated that it had the tank steamer in tow, but that the tank had sunk when they were within 15 miles of Sandy Hook. No mention was made of any loss of life, nor was the name of the oil steamer given.

Doubts as to the authenticity of the

(Continued on Page Three)

SNOW AND RAIN FOR WEEK IS PREDICTED

Storms Will Form in Both East and West During First of Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Indications are not favorable for any extended period of fair weather over the United States during the coming week, the weather bureau announced today.

"Rainy weather will continue in the Pacific coast states with storms," the bureau's weekly forecast set forth. "And considerable snow and rain is also probable in the plateau region except the extreme south portion.

"The weather will be generally fair for a few days over the central and eastern portions of the country, except on Monday when snow will continue from the lake region eastward. It will be somewhat colder in the east.

"The storm now off the Washington coast will move eastward, accompanied by rains and snows and rising temperatures, reaching the central portion of the country about Wednesday, and the eastern states a day later. It will be followed by rising pressure and falling temperature for a day or two, but probably not of marked character, beginning about Tuesday over the Canadian northwest, and reaching the eastern states by the end of the week.

"Another disturbance will reach the Pacific coast shortly after the middle of the week, and probably will extend eastward and southward over the plateau region, crossing the Rocky mountains by the end of the week, but probably without precipitation east of the mountains by that time."

MAY CALL NAT'L STRIKE TO HELP CALUMET CAUSE

LABOR LEADERS GATHER UPON THE SCENE

Outlook Very Dark for the Copper District, Unless Operators Yield

DENVER, Jan. 4.—Charles E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, tonight left Denver for Chicago, where he will discuss with President Charles H. Moyer the proposition of calling a general strike throughout the United States of all members of the Western Federation of Miners. Much pressure had been brought to bear upon officers of the union to issue the general strike call, according to Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills, who asserted that a voluminous correspondence, both telegraphic and postal, had been received here since the deportation of President Moyer from the Calumet district, and the failure of Solicitor Densmore of the government department of labor to effect a settlement of strike difficulties.

Strike May Be General.

Secretary Mills was of the opinion that a general strike, if called, would not be confined to the metal workers and miners of Michigan, but would be general in its broadest sense. Support is expected in such event from the United Mine Workers of America, who, because of their difficulties in winning the Colorado coal strike, have joined forces with the federation to

(Continued on Page Three)

OPERATORS MADE MISTAKE, SAYS J. D. DENSMORE

[illegible] AGENT ON THE SITUATION

Union Never Licked, He Says; Nation Will Support Men, Declare Leaders

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 4.—That copper mine owners of northern Michigan made a mistake in refusing peace plans proffered by the Western Federation of Miners, was the judgment pronounced by John H. Densmore, solicitor of the department of labor, before his departure for Washington tonight. For the first time since his arrival in the district, Mr. Densmore discussed conditions he found here.

"A generation ago the anthracite mine operators of Pennsylvania adopted precisely the attitude taken by the copper mine managers," he said. "Similar stands have marked the action of employing interests in the initial strikes of practically every big industry.

"The idea seemed to be that by winning the first strike the employer crushed the union. Speaking from the historical viewpoint, I think I can safely say that this course has failed. Unionism becomes an ideal among its devotees and defeat for any given organization does not wipe out the thought of the men who took part in its organization and fought in its ranks.

Union Never Licked.

"The seeming inability of a union to realize when it is licked is simply a manifestation of this individual thought working among a number of men. Almost invariably have they come back for another struggle.

"It seems a pity, therefore, that the copper country must sooner or later face another struggle even if this results in a seemingly complete victory for the mine owners."

That the outcome of the strike will not be settled without a bitter fight, was indicated by today's events. Company managers rested on their plans

(Continued on Page Three.)

Mayor of Tacoma Joins Hoboes Union

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 4.—Standing in line with 50 unemployed men, Mayor W. W. Seymour of this city today took the oath of allegiance and became a charter member of local No. 23, Hoboes of America, which was installed at the "Hotel de Gink," an abandoned school building now occupied by unemployed men.

Warmly indorsing the movement, Mayor Seymour said:

"No man can tell but that some day I may become an active member of your union and any one of you may become mayor of this city."

The members of the "union" define their organization as composed of men unable to find work.

CITY FIGHT MAY END IN PITCHED BATTLE

Gov. West of Oregon Warns County Authorities Col. Lawson Can Shoot

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 4.—Governor West, in telegrams tonight to Sheriff Rand and District Attorney Godwin of Baker county, made it plain that Colonel Lawson and his men would engage in battle, if necessary, any armed force that might be organized for the purpose of recovering possession of the civil government of Copperfield. The governor said he had been informed such a force was being organized and warned the sheriff and district attorney that any interference with Colonel Lawson "would be met promptly and handled effectively."

"As an illustration of Colonel Lawson's ability to shoot, I might mention an incident that happened at the penitentiary recently," said the governor. "The colonel was walking through one of the yards when he saw a rat about 60 yards away. Drawing his six-shooter, he fired once and the rat was dead."

Carries Out Threats.

BAKER, Ore., Jan. 4.—Indications that Col. B. K. Lawson had carried out his threat to tear out the telephone and telegraph instruments at Copperfield appeared here today, when it was impossible to get in communication with the little mining town either by telephone or telegraph.

There will be no posse of citizens sent from Baker, Monday, Sheriff Rand having declined all offers by volunteers.

Sheriff George Herbert will be the sole emissary. He will go to the mining town and make personal service on Colonel Lawson and other defendants named in the complaints and injunctions in the case. On the reception of these orders from the court will depend any contempt proceedings which might be brought, according to Judge Anderson's statement.

News was received by a roundabout route from Copperfield tonight of an attempt made today by two of the officials under arrest to escape. Councilmen Wiegand and Warner seized a gasoline speeder and were starting away on it when stopped by Lawson's men.

Colonel Lawson's force today packed up all the liquor and saloon fixtures in Copperfield and took them to the depot for shipment to Baker on tomorrow's train.

MEXICO PLEASED WITH LIND'S VISIT

"Hands Off" Policy Satisfactory to Huerta; Rebels Await Reinforcements

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—Announcement that President Wilson's policy would remain unchanged after John Lind's trip to Pass Christian is a source of disappointment to most foreigners and many Mexicans, who believed the interview between the president and his personal representative might result in some definite step to put an early end to the distressing conditions, which, so far as business is concerned, are fast growing acute.

To official Mexico, while outwardly Mr. Lind's visit to the president was of little significance, the apparent determination of the United States still to keep its hands off is known to be highly gratifying, as one official tersely summarized the relations with the United States:

"The best Mexico can expect of Washington is to be let alone to work out its own problem."

In spite of the critical financial outlook, the administration appears to be highly optimistic. President Huerta regards the flotation of a foreign loan as far from a vain hope. The premature announcement recently of assurances from the Mexican finance minister, Senor de la Llama, now in Europe, that he had induced the acceptance by English and French bankers of bonds amounting to $25,000, is now explained as an incorrect interpretation of the code used in the cablegram. The finance department, however, asserts that the minister's efforts are progressing favorably and that he will soon be successful.

The banking situation shows little improvement.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 4.—With the Constitutionalist forces awaiting reinforcements, 35 miles south of the town, Huerta troops from the Nuevo Laredo garrison were busy today fortifying the field, where a 48-hour battle ended Saturday with the withdrawal of the rebels. Rebel leaders declare the attack will be renewed when additional troops arrive.

All the dead were removed from the battlefield today. It is reported that bodies of federals and rebels alike were burned.

Twelve thousand rounds of ammunition, said to be intended for the Constitutionalists, were seized by United States authorities in Laredo today.

A river skiffman, captured by federal forces as he landed on the Mexican side with smuggled ammunition for the Constitutionalists, was hanged Friday night.

The Mexican officials today added to the United States immigration officers' problems by refusing to allow 30 Syrians to recross the border because they had trachoma. They were originally excluded from the United States, but from humanitarian motives they were allowed to enter when fighting began.

VILLA TO LEAD OJINAGA ATTACK

WILL TAKE PERSONAL COMMAND AT ONCE

Sixth Day of Fighting Ends in No Victory; 1,000 Dead and Wounded

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 4.—General Francisco Villa left Juarez today for Ojinaga to take command of the rebel troops which have been attacking the federal forces at Ojinaga for the last week. He will go by train to Chihuahua and from there by automobile.

Before leaving Juarez today he expressed himself as dissatisfied with the attack being made by his forces, as he had hoped to drive the federals out of the town in a two days' fight.

On his way to Ojinaga he will meet the 2,200 reinforcements of cavalry and artillery, commanded by General Monclovio Herrera, which he dispatched from Chihuahua Saturday and will accompany them to Ojinaga. He expects to reach Ojinaga in two or three days.

Raoul Madero, chief of staff to General Villa and a brother of the late Mexican president, is accompanying him to Ojinaga.

Red Cross Cares for Wounded.

PRESIDIO, Tex., Jan. 4.—The sixth day of the siege of Ojinaga by General Ortega's rebel army, although attended by incessant cannonading from daylight until late tonight, ended without result, except in increasing the dead and wounded on both sides. All the wounded were sent by the attacking rebels and the federals to the American side of the river to be cared for by the Red Cross, as neither of the contending armies maintains a hospital service. One hundred and fifty more wounded were carried to United States territory to be crowded into a small school house and church which were converted into hospitals.

While shrapnel and volleys after volley of rifle fire were poured into the little village upon which the whole northern division of the federal army with its 11 generals, is making a stand against retreat, the relative positions

(Continued on Page Three.)

GOD SPEED WORLD PEACE, IS PRAYER OF SEC. BRYAN

Secretary of State Pauses in Semi-Religious Address to Hint at Mexican Policy.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4.—In speaking here today on a semireligious subject, William J. Bryan touched upon the policy of the administration regarding Mexico, hinting that war with that country will be but the last possible recourse. Pausing dramatically in the midst of a discussion that was entirely foreign to the Mexican problem, Secretary Bryan gave this toast:

"The peace movement: God speed it in its passage around the world. I pray God that he may help me to make it unnecessary that this government shall go to war with Mexico. I do not want men to die before guns for their country; I want them to live for their country."

Other than this one fervid declaration, the secretary of state did not touch on governmental affairs.

Mr. Bryan leaves tomorrow morning for Topeka, Kan., where he speaks tomorrow night. On Tuesday he addresses the chamber of commerce of Lincoln on the subject, "The New Era."

GOV. AMMONS SENDS TROOPS TO OAK CREEK

Citizens and Miners Harbor Bitter Feeling Over Recent Deportation Episode

OUTBREAK NOW IS IMMINENT

General Chase and Company G. Ordered to Northern Fields at Once

DENVER, Jan. 4.—Governor Ammons tonight ordered a company of infantry from Trinidad into the north section of the coal fields where yesterday much excitement was created through the deportation of seven strike leaders by members of the Routt County Taxpayers league. Conditions at Oak Creek and Steamboat Springs were reported extremely threatening.

Adjutant General Chase will accompany the troops to Oak Creek, and they will leave Trinidad as quickly as they can be provisioned and entrain.

Reports to Governor Ammons tonight of the situation in the northern district of the coal fields were fraught with intimations of an impending clash between members of the Taxpayers' league and the strikers. The union men have been urged by their leaders to arm themselves and brook no interference at the hands of the league. Consequently, it was said tonight not a striker would obey the demand made yesterday by the league that certain ones of them must leave Routt county within 24 hours.

Outbreak Imminent.

Both factions, it was reported tonight, were harboring bitter feeling against the other and an outbreak was imminent in spite of the pledges given Governor Ammons today by union leaders and league officials that no action in regard to the league's proposition would be taken until tomorrow or the following day. The governor had been told time and again by Sheriff Chivington of Routt county that the situation was beyond his control, and tonight determined that the presence of troops was the only step to be taken if he would avert bloodshed in the north.

Members of the league and union leaders, as well, were provoked by the information that troops had been ordered into their territory. Each declared there was no need for them and that they themselves could manage their own affairs.

Protest to Washington.

Two of the seven strikers, who yesterday were deported, today sent a telegram to Congressman Edward Keating from Colorado, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston in Washington, detailing the manner in which they were deported, setting forth the allegation that the mob which took them from jail at Oak Creek was led by Harry Ratcliff, superintendent of the forest reserve at Steamboat Springs. The message concludes with the following request:

"Will the United States government allow a federal officer to take the law into his own hands, establish mob rule and deprive men of their rights guaranteed by the laws of the United States?"

The message was approved by E. L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of District 15, United Mine Workers of America.

ONE HALF OF SPRINGS' POPULATION AT CHURCH

Church Attendance Day' Proves Big Success; More Than 15,000 Pack Houses of Worship

Fifteen thousand people—half the population of Colorado Springs—are estimated to have attended church in this city yesterday. Fifteen thousand people observed the first "Church Attendance Day" ever held in the Pikes Peak region. And the greater portion of the number is in favor of making the day at least an annual affair.

At every church in the city, both morning and evening, the attendance was from three to five times as large as usual. The larger churches were packed in many instances, and the smaller churches, the Salvation Army and other religious organizations, report record-breaking attendances.

Ten of the largest churches in Colorado Springs reported to the Rev. S. S. Brewster, chairman of the Ministerial alliance committee having in charge arrangements for the day, an aggregate attendance of approximately [illegible],000. The negro churches reported 700 total attendance.

Numerous interesting facts were noted at many of the churches. For instance, at the First Presbyterian church three continents—Europe, Asia and America—were represented, as was each state in the union. At the First Christian church 100 letters were received by the pastor from people who had come to this city during the last year but who had neglected to present their applications for admittance to the church.

"Our first 'Church Attendance Day' was far more satisfactory then even the ministers expected," the Rev. Mr. Brewster said last night. "In every church the attendance far exceeded previous records. Every one of the 40 churches in the city report excellent results, although few have definite figures.

"We should continue this church going now that we have started it. We should become more interested in church work; we should go every Sunday in the year instead of just the first Sunday. However, I believe it would be a good plan to make this day an annual event. We ought to observe the first Sunday in the new year as 'Church Attendance Day.' Start the new year right, the saying is."

FIVE KILLED AT MEMPHIS IN STREET CAR ACCIDENT

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Five persons were killed and several others injured when a freight train struck a street car at a grade crossing tonight.

Student Volunteer Convention Closes

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4.—The Student Volunteer convention for foreign missions that has been in session here since Wednesday, ended tonight. Telegrams of greeting from all parts of the world were read.

Two hundred volunteers sat upon the platform and delivered brief messages telling why they were taking up foreign missionary work as a life's vocation.

The object of the movement is to recruit college men for the missionary field. About 800 already signed the pledge to devote their lives to service in the missionary field.

The convention was attended by 5,000 delegates.

DENVER MAN DIES IN JUMP FROM CHICAGO HOTEL

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—William J. Sweeney, a metal dealer of Denver, fell or jumped to his death in a crowded street from the fourth floor of a hotel here tonight. He died on the way to a hospital.

TENNIS CHAMPION AND SOCIETY WOMAN TO WED

Walter S. Andrews Jr. and Mrs. Doris Fitch Travis Secure Marriage License in Providence, R. I.

Walter Scott Andrews, Jr., a prominent Colorado Springs business man and widely known in club and sport circles and Mrs. Doris Fitch Travis, a member of the Broadmoor society set who secured a divorce on December 20 in the local district court, took out a marriage license Saturday in Providence, R. I., according to a special telegram received by The Gazette last night. Andrews is 27 years old and his prospective bride 26. Under the laws of Rhode Island the couple cannot be married until Thursday and they are stopping with friends in the old Warwick section of Providence. After the wedding it is understood that they will go to Europe for their honeymoon.

Andrews is widely known in Colorado Springs and Denver where he has won a reputation as a tennis player. He held the state championship in 1911, and won the last four tournaments of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club. He recently moved to Colorado Springs, taking up his residence at the El Paso club. Andrews is interested in the Trincheta Estates company with Joseph Harrison and Chester Alan Arthur. The firm has heavy lumber interests in the southern part of the state. Andrews is a nephew of Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur.

Mrs. Travis secured a divorce December 20 from Albert C. Travis, a prominent attorney of New York city and Denver. The decree was granted in Judge Sheafor's court on the grounds of mental cruelty, Mrs. Travis alleging that her husband neglected her. There was no alimony. She was awarded the custody of her [illegible] old son.

Mrs. Travis is the daughter of the late Ashbel Parmelee Fitch, a former president of the Trust company of America and comptroller of New York city during [illegible] 189[illegible] to 1897. He was a prominent New York corporation lawyer and served as congressman as a [illegible] tariff Republican. He then left the Republican party and was elected by the Democrats for [illegible] terms, serving until 1893.

The Travises came to Denver several years ago and were received in the most select social circles. Mrs. Travis came to Colorado Springs last June and lived at Broadmoor.

According to Andrews' friends he left here about three weeks ago, stating that he was going to Europe to visit his mother and probably spend the year abroad.

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OUT WEST PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

STUDYING THE KINDERGARTEN

The kindergarten, its place in the educational system, its social value to the community, and its future development is the subject of special study by a newly organized division of the United States bureau of education. The new division, which is made possible by a cooperative arrangement between the National Kindergarten association and the government, is directed by Miss Bessie Locke, secretary of the association, with headquarters in New York city. Miss Myra Winchester ...placed in charge of ... in the bureau. [illegible] ...cials, ...dents of school superintendents, supervisors, and primary teachers as to the advantage possessed by the kindergarten-trained child over the child without such training; and other material dealing with current school problems as affected by the kindergarten.

Most of the opinions so far received by the division show an overwhelming sentiment in favor of kindergarten training for all public school children. There are occasional adverse criticisms, but they are surprisingly few. In the published report representative views opposed to the kindergarten will be given, as well as those favorable. Particular attention will be paid to the Montessori work and its relation to the kindergarten.

So successful has ... [illegible] ... to abandon the rest of his repertoire for the remainder of his American tour.

MRS. CHARLES S. BECKER

...of the former New York police lieutenant, is utilizing every resource at command in an effort to win a new trial for her husband. Becker is now ...ed in a cell in the death house of Sing Sing prison under sentence to the electric chair for conspiracy in the murder of Gambler Herman ...thal.

There is only one "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Cures a Cold in One Day. E. W. Grove 25c

PRESIDENT ATTENDS CHURCH IN BILOXI

Surprises Village With Sunday Visit; Much Improved in Health

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Jan. 4.—President Wilson today surprised the little town of Biloxi, 25 miles from the president's cottage here, by dropping in unexpectedly at the services of the First Presbyterian church there.

The little church was not filled when the president and his family arrived, but word of their coming spread rapidly through the village and soon all available standing room was occupied.

The Rev. William Megginson was not perturbed by the incident. His sermon contained no reference, however, to the president. As the latter left the church, a crowd that had collected outside gave him a cheer.

The president looks forward to a busy week. His health is normal again; in fact, those who have been with him for many months say he never looked better. His bronze skin shows the glow of health and his jaunty step and vigorous stroke on the golf links confirm his return to physical strength, which was the purpose of his vacation.

MAY CALL NAT'L STRIKE TO HELP CALUMET CAUSE

(Continued From Page One.)

bring about government investigation of industrial conditions and the conduct of the strikes in Colorado and Michigan.

The calling of a nationwide or statewide strike of the Western Federation of Miners would rest with the executive officers of the federation but would be issued, probably by the American Federation of Labor, at the request of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners.

Outlook Very Dark.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4. Whether a general strike of metal miners in Michigan will be called to aid the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in Houghton county, will be decided at a meeting of the Michigan Federation of Labor to be held at Lansing, Mich., on or about January 12.

Unless unforeseen conditions arise, no action on the calling of a general strike will be considered before that time, according to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is recovering in a Chicago hospital from injuries received when he was deported from Hancock, Mich., the day after Christmas.

Should the Michigan Federation of Labor decide that a general strike is necessary, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be requested to issue the call. The iron miners already have indorsed the strike in Houghton county.

President Moyer expects to return to the copper country this week to resume his command of the labor forces. He asserted today that he will go directly to Hancock, from where he was deported, before going to the meeting at Lansing. The bullet wound in his back is healing rapidly.

Gov. Ferris to Investigate.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 4. Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris has decided to visit the upper Michigan copper country to study conditions there and to see if he, as governor, cannot find some means whereby the miners' strike can be settled. He will leave early tomorrow. He notified James V. Cunningham, state commissioner of labor, to start at once for Calumet.

The governor repeatedly has been asked by the labor men to visit the copper country. His decision to make the trip was reached late today, as a result of the failure of John B. Densmore, solicitor for the federal department of labor, to bring about a solution of the trouble.

"I am going to the copper country simply as the governor of Michigan," said Mr. Ferris tonight. "I am not going as the representative of the labor unions, of the miners or of the mine owners. I am going as the representative of the state, to learn all I ... [illegible] ... may be able to ... settling the strike—I ... shall do my best to ... to an end, this long and ..."

Moyer Welcomes Probe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—If Governor Ferris will agree to make a public declaration of the conditions he finds in the copper country, the Western Federation of Miners will agree to abide by his statement, according to Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation, tonight. Mr. Moyer expressed gratification when told that the Michigan executive planned to leave for the peninsula tomorrow.

"All we ask is the Governor Ferris tell the world what he finds in the mining district," said Mr. Moyer. "If he finds the strike unjustified, we will retire. We will only ask that if he finds conditions unbearable and that the strike is justified, he will make just as strong a statement in that way.

"I am glad to hear he is going to the strike country. That is what the miners have been urging ever since the strike was called.

Public Swindled Out $129,000,000 in Only Two Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Loss of $129,000,000 in two years by the unsuspecting public through swindling operations carried on by use of the United States mails has stirred the postal authorities to a drastic campaign against fraudulent schemers. Wholesale use of the government's right to deny persons or firms the right of the mails whose operations may be tainted with "get rich quick" schemes and other false promises, is the weapon to be employed.

An effort to stop this swindling by reliance upon a criminal court has proved ineffective, according to W. H. Lamar, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, whose annual report was made public today.

Proceedings Too Slow.

"Criminal proceedings are necessarily slow," says the report, "and by means of appeals and other methods the execution of sentence is deferred for long periods, during which the concerns and individuals engaged in such fraudulent business continue to reap a harvest through their fraudulent enterprises. In some instances, the penalty being merely a fine, there was nothing to prevent the parties from continuing to conduct their schemes except fear of subsequent fines. These they could easily afford to pay in view of the large revenue derived from the business."

Mr. Lamar points out that a fraud order immediately cuts off the source of supply of funds on which the scheme largely depends for continuance and puts many prospective victims on their guard by reason of the return to them of their letters to such concerns plainly marked "fraudulent" on the envelope.

The forest service collected 40,000 pounds of tree seed last year for use in reforestation work. The total area reforested was about 30,000 acres.

MISS M'CANN'S BODY IS GIVEN UP BY SEA

New York Settlement Worker, Missing Since Dec. 4, Lost Life in Ocean

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The body of Miss Jessie E. McCann, the young settlement worker who disappeared from her Brooklyn home a month ago was given up by the sea today. It was found by a watchman shortly after daybreak at Coney island, having been washed ashore during last night's storm.

Identification of the young woman was made possible by a signet ring with the initials "J. E. M." and by articles of clothing Miss McCann wore when she disappeared.

Miss McCann was last seen by her family when she left her home December 4, supposedly to attend to settlement work duties. A few days later her father, a well-to-do business man, notified the police of her disappearance and offered a $1,000 reward for information as to her whereabouts. He also had her photograph thrown on the screens of moving picture theaters through the east in the hope that this would lead to the finding of the young woman.

There were no signs of violence on the body, according to physicians and the police have no clew as to the manner in which she was drowned.

TANK STEAMER SINKS; CREW OF 35 PERISH?

(Continued From Page One.)

message to the line were felt, however, when wireless stations near here reported at a late hour that they were in touch with the Manuel Calvo, and that she made no mention either of taking the oil steamer in tow or of the tanker going down.

Vessel Stands By.

On the contrary, the messages said that, after having tried in vain to get a boat to the disabled steamer, the Manuel Calvo stood by until night set in, when the tanker, whose electrical apparatus seemed to be be out of order, and which displayed no lights, was lost sight of in the darkness. Eight sailors had been visible on the oil steamer's decks as the Calvo was standing by, but the total number on board was not known. The Calvo apparently did not get near enough to make out her name clearly. It had been earlier reported as "Waska" or "Wasca."

Besides the revenue cutters, which were moving toward the spot where the crippled vessel was reported, the steamer Caribbean, bound from Bermuda, went to the rescue.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 4.—A wireless message from Sable island tonight told of the loss of the Nova Scotian schooner, Ionan, with her captain and crew of six men. The vessel left Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, early in December with a cargo of produce for Liverpool, N. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—The tank streamer Brilliant, laden with oil for Savannah and Jacksonville, was blown ashore off Red Bank, N. J., on the Delaware river today. The oil is being pumped from the vessel's hold but up to a late hour tonight she had not been floated. The Brilliant carries a crew of 30 men.

CURIOUS HOTEL CUSTOMS

From the Washington Star.

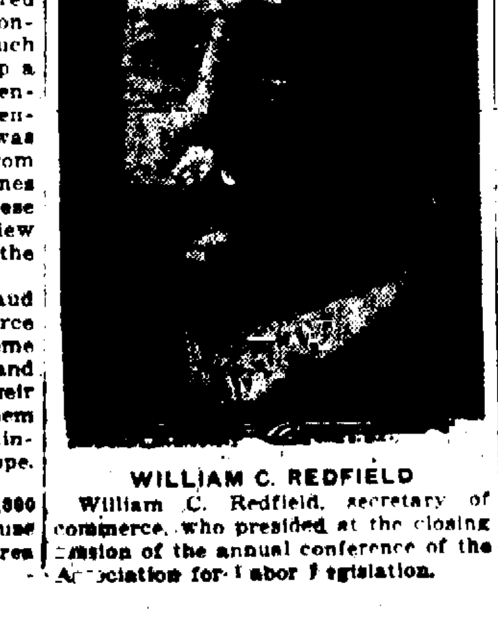
In an Edinburgh hotel the bar counter contains a slot, into which each visitor who is heard to swear must drop a penny, and a notice to that effect is displayed. These pennies are at intervals collected and sent to aid the funds of one of the local institutions.

A curious custom prevails at a hotel in Dumfries. In one of the public rooms there is an armchair which was often occupied by Robert Burns, the Scottish national poet. Anyone who enters the room and seats himself in this chair is expected to "stand treat" to all present, when the memory of the bard is drunk.

At Aberdeen, in a temperance hotel, each visitor, on signing his name in the hotel book, is desired also to attach his signature to a card testifying that he is a teetotaler and will not bring any intoxicants into the hotel.

In a Glasgow hotel it is the custom weekly, on Sundays, to go round the various rooms and take a subscription on behalf of one of the city charities.

In another Glasgow hotel the proprietor, religiously inclined, holds divine service each Sunday at noon, to which all the boarders are invited. At several of the larger hotels in the north of Scotland the guests are beguiled from their slumbers each day by the playing of the bagpipes, while in a hotel in Inverness a post horn is employed for this same purpose.



WILLIAM C. REDFIELD

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, who presided at the closing session of the annual conference of the Association for Labor Legislation.

MRS. JONES IS DEPORTED AT TRINIDAD

(Continued From Page One.)

military authorities and held incommunicado.

The presence of many more citizens than troopers at the station here upon the arrival of "Mother" Jones, led to the report, at first, that the citizens themselves had deported the labor agitator, and that the soldiers' presence was to prevent her from unnecessary indignities.

Strikers Thoroughly Aroused.

The deportation of "Mother" Jones caused much anger on the part of the strikers and strike leaders here tonight, and there were many urgent requests forwarded to Denver that she return to Trinidad at once assuring her protection from any number of troops or citizens.

"Where are you going?" Captain Smith, in charge of the detail, asked her when she stepped from the train.

"Mother" Jones looked at him and the soldiers, hesitated a few minutes and replied: "I am going to Denver."

"Let me see your transportation," demanded the officer.

"I have none," she replied, explaining that she left the train merely to buy a ticket at the station and continue her journey to Denver. Accordingly, the officer, with several soldiers, accompanied her into the depot, where she bought a ticket for Denver with her own money.

Says She Will Return.

DENVER, Jan 4.—"The deportation of 'Mother' Jones is the most disgraceful act ever perpetrated by supposed peace officers in any state of the union," said President John McLennan of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, in discussing the forcible ejection of the labor leader from Trinidad today.

"I'll go back. They can't keep me from my boys," declared "Mother" Jones upon her arrival here tonight from Trinidad. "I am not afraid of all the troops in the state."

Governor Ammons said:

"I do not care to express an opinion regarding the deportation of 'Mother' Jones, because I am not fully aware of the circumstances, but I would not hesitate to express an opinion if the person concerned were a resident of Trinidad."

Such were the expressions of those most directly concerned in the deportation of the famous strike leader by military authorities today.

Rifle Good as Union Card.

"Mother" Jones heaped bitter invectives upon the heads of the militia and President McLennan declared that the time had come when "a rifle is just as necessary to a striker as is his union card."

"Mother" Jones has two speaking engagements in the strike zone this week, one at Trinidad and the other at Walsenburg, at both of which towns it is said that many desertions are occurring.

President McLennan issued a statement concerning the attitude of the labor unions in regard to the deportation, activities of which have stirred up union circles within the past week. The statement follows:

"Disgraceful Act"—McLennan

"The deportation of 'Mother' Jones is the most disgraceful act ever perpetrated by supposed peace officers in any state. It is impossible for a law-abiding citizen to conceive of a class of alleged military officers who would abuse a gray haired woman 82 years old, forcibly escort her to a train and make her leave a city. This action of the militia demonstrates conclusively that the militia were not sent to southern Colorado to preserve the peace but to carry out the wishes of the coal operators. I do not believe that the people of Colorado are prepared to stand for illegal deportation and I am confident that the striking coal miners are ready to risk their lives rather than be deported. The attempted deportation of men will have the effect of making union men realize that if the state and business men's associations are going to take the law into their own hands it is just as necessary for them to have a rifle as a union card. The working men of Colorado must do something to protect their rights."

OPERATORS MADE MISTAKE, SAYS J. B. DENSMORE

(Continued From Page One)

for filling up working forces with nonunion men from outside places. Union circles were more active and meetings were held.

Meet in Ill-Fated Hall.

The union men at Calumet assembled panic occurred during the disastrous panic occured during a union celebration Christmas eve. It was addressed by O. N. Hilton, chief counsel of the federation; Claude O. Taylor, president of the Michigan State federation, and Grant Hamilton and James R. Roach of the American Federation of Labor.

The Calumet and Hancock strikers were told that yesterday's failure to conclude peace rested solely upon the mine owners and they were promised every possible legal, financial and moral aid in the prosecution of their struggle for recognition.

The strength of the entire labor movement of the country was pledged to the copper country men and they were urged to stand firm. It was announced that enough resources are in sight to keep the strike going for at least another year.

Vocational guidance has been introduced into the school system of Connecticut by a recent law.

VILLA TO LEAD OJINAGA ATTACK

(Continued From Page One.)

of the two armies at nightfall were unchanged.

Rebels Shift Positions.

General Ortega's army which had taken entrenchments on all sides of Ojinaga, except that which faced the Texas border, was withdrawn and concentrated about 2 miles west on the banks of the Conchos river. Just previously General Salazar with 800 federal volunteers succeeded in an attempt to attack General Ortega's rear, but was driven back by the rebels not, however, until he had killed a dozen or more rebels.

So far the casualties have been disproportionate to the number of shots fired. About 120,000 rounds of ammunition have been expended by both armies. On the basis that 6,000 and 4,000 federals are engaged, this would indicate that 12 shots were fired for each soldier while the total dead and wounded does not exceed 1,000.

Gen. Castro Wounded.

When firing ceased tonight the federals gathered their wounded from the field. They found that General Francisco Castro, commander of the regular troops, has been wounded in the arm. Luis Terrazas, a grandson of the rich land holder who had enlisted with the regulars, was shot in the foot. General Marcello Carraveo, commander of federal volunteers, who had been slightly wounded was permitted to cross to the United States to receive treatment from the Red Cross.

The total losses to the federals in the day's fighting was 60.

Strategic Move.

PRESIDIO, Tex., Jan. 4.—(Via army line to Marfa).—The fact that General Ortega has concentrated his forces at one point to the west of Ojinaga was taken by the federals as indicating that the rebels were preparing a united attack. All the federals therefore were rushed across the plateau upon which the village stands to a west elevation. In these positions the two armies rested without either of them showing signs of retreat.

Federal Advance Checked.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 4.—Another attempt of federals under Gen. Ricardo Pena at Torreon to march on the city of Durango, which is held by the rebels, was frustrated by rebel troops under Calixto Contreras and Jose Arrieta, who attacked and defeated them last Friday in a battle near San Carlos, Durango, eight miles from Torreon, according to an official message received tonight by General Benavides, commander at Juarez. The message which was wired to Juarez via the city of Durango said that the federal losses amounted to 81 killed and 28 prisoners. Pena's forces retreated to Torreon.

Carranza's New Years Gifts.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Jan. 4.—A belated New Years benefaction to the poor was made in Hermosillo today with Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalists' revolution, as the donor. Christmas is purely a religious feast in Mexico.

More than a thousand unfortunates, beggars, widows and orphans, flocked to where the tall, stooped and bearded farmer of Coahuila stood at the base of the bandstand in the city plaza, and from his hands they received clothing and blankets.

No martial music resounded through the plaza this afternoon and no military uniforms could be seen. Between the bright wall of the state palace on one side of the square and the cathedral with its red brick tower on the other, swarmed hundreds of children, old men and women.

Children who had no stockings to be filled with the gifts the American child receives, got stockings for presents, while Venustiano Carranza distributed warm shawls to the women and blankets to the men.

Rebel Activity at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 4.—Uneasiness is growing here on account of the increase in the number of rebel bands operating in the states of Vera Cruz along both the Mexican and the Interoceanic railroads connecting the port of Vera Cruz and the capital.

A rebel attack on Tampico is regarded as imminent, according to reports. The foreign warships at Tampico are ready to take off all foreigners whom they have warned to be prepared to leave the town.

The American warships now at Vera Cruz will go out to sea tomorrow morning for maneuvers and torpedo practice and probably will remain out for two days. They will, however, be in touch by wireless.

It is expected that John Lind will return here tomorrow night.

REPORT ON WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

drawn up and presented by the military authorities and upon these they were put on their trial before said court-martial without a jury.

Civil Courts Suspended.

"That in the trial of these parties and in assessing of punishments the court before which they were tried deemed itself bound alone by the orders of the commander-in-chief, the governor of the state, and in no respect bound to serve the constitution of the United States or the constitution or the statutes of the state of West Virginia relative to the trial and punishment of persons charged with crime. That they acted under the claim that all the provisions of the constitution, both state and national and the statutes of the state relative to such matters were suspended and for the time inoperative by reason of the existence of martial law.

"That at the time these arrests were made and the trials and convictions had, the civil courts were open, holding their terms as usual, disposing of cases and dispensing justice in the usual and ordinary manner.

"That arrests were made outside the military zone and at a time when martial law did not prevail and when such arrests were made the parties were turned over by the civil authorities to the military authorities for detention, trial and punishment.

"That in rendering judgment and assessing punishment the parties were punished by terms of imprisonment unknown to the statutes, in excess of the punishment provided for such offenses under the laws of the state.

Business Men Imprisoned.

"That a number of business men were sent to the state penitentiary under sentence from this court-martial as approved by the governor. Most of those who were sent to the penitentiary were given a conditional pardon before the term for which they were sentenced had expired, the pardon being conditioned in a general way upon good behavior.

"That the place of holding court, that is for the civil or common law courts, was at Charleston W. Va., several miles from the disturbed district or military zone.

"That no threats of violence or use of force was made or had against the judges or courts at any time during the existence of the disturbances or the reign of martial law.

"That great feeling and interest doubtless prevailed generally throughout the country but the existence of this feeling and its effect upon the grand and petit juries were not tested by the calling of a grand jury, or the submitting of the charges against these persons to a grand jury, and no attempt was made to try them before a petit jury—the officers of the county, after the declaration of martial law, proceeding upon the assumption that the feeling and prejudice were so strong as to prevent the operation of the civil authorities together with a further belief that the declaration of martial law had the effect of suspending and nullifying all constitutional and statutory rights of the accused."

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Robbins

A CIRCUS CATASTROPHE

From the Youngstown Telegram.

At the circus grounds many people wondered at the unusual delay caused by the late arrival and a lack of sufficient workmen.

"They ain't goin' t' be no show today," said a live looking newsboy.

"Ain't goin' to be no show? What fer?" anxiously queried another.

And the first boy grinned and answered:

"'Cause the elephant stepped on the coffee pot and they can't find the grounds."

A one-year course in tanning has been established by Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., in cooperation with the National Association of Tanners. The course is for men already employed in the tanning industries or high school students without practical experience who wish to take up tanning.

IF BACK HURTS BEGIN ON SALTS

FLUSH YOUR KIDNEYS OCCASIONALLY IF YOU EAT MEAT REGULARLY

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which clogs the kidney pores so they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood, then you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which all regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Adv.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1913.

HARD ON THE POSTMAN

THE successive extension of the weight limit on parcel post packages has caused consternation in the ranks of the mail carriers, especially the rural carriers. Beginning with eleven pounds a year ago, the limit was raised to twenty pounds, and now it is extended to fifty, with a hint that it will go to 100 pounds before the end of the year. Meanwhile the pay of the carriers has not been increased, nor have their delivery facilities been improved in a degree commensurate with the increase of their burdens. From all over the country come reports of carriers quitting their jobs, and considering the increased difficulties of their work the wonder is that the complaint is not even more general.

The installation of the parcel post service has been an immense task and the Department has accomplished it with remarkable efficiency. But in aiming to serve the public with the greatest possible facility it has neglected other interests involved. It has refused to grant additional pay to the railroads, notwithstanding they are carrying an immense tonnage of parcel post matter which was not contemplated when the present transportation contracts were made. Likewise, it requires its carriers, including the men on rural routes, to deliver heavy and bulky packages for the same pay, and with the same equipment and facilities provided for delivering ordinary mail matter only.

It would be too much to expect perfection in a day. Such difficulties must be remedied a little at a time, but there seems to be no question that the department has been lamentably dilatory in this matter.

LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE

THE Latin-American countries, extending from the Rio Grande River to Cape Horn and including, besides Mexico, all of Central and South America, provide a great and growing market of which the United States never has managed to get its share. This is chiefly because of American indifference and ignorance. We have preferred to treat the South Americans as an outcast race, although it happens that the three principal nations Brazil, Argentina and Chile have governments as stable as our own, and people as enterprising and prosperous.

But it happens that all of the South Americans are extremely proud and sensitive, and they have shown their resentment by giving the major portion of their foreign trade to other nations. England, especially has benefited by the feeling against America. British capital has developed South American resources everywhere, and it is not surprising that England today is far in the lead of the United States, both in commerce and in political sympathies.

Nevertheless it is gratifying to know that American exporters are making substantial gains in the South American market. This is shown in a report of the Department of Commerce on trade relations with Latin-America, by which, in this case, is meant all South American nations except the Guianas. According to this statement,

Exports from the United States to Latin America in the calendar year 1913 will approximate $[illegible],000,000, against $122,000,000 in 1903 and $87,[illegible] in 1893. The growth in the decade just ending was $212,000,000, while in the decade from 1893 to 1903 the growth was $35,000,000.

The report continues:

That the trend in the export trade of the United States has been, in recent years, distinctly toward American countries is illustrated by the fact that our exports to Latin America increased 1[illegible] per cent in the decade ending with the fiscal year 1913, while our exports to all other parts of the world meantime increased but 64 per cent. To Argentina the exports in 1913 were, in round [illegible], $[illegible],000,000, against $11,500,000 in 1903; to Brazil, $42,500,000, against, against $11,000,000 in 1903; to Chile, $16,000,000, against $4,000,000 in 1903; to Mexico, $54,500,000, against $42,300,000 in 1911; and to Cuba, $70,500,000, against $21,750,000 in 1903, the figures in each case relating to fiscal [illegible].

This showing, however, is not as satisfactory as it sounds, for other nations have increased their business with South America correspondingly. The report adds:

[illegible] growth of 1[illegible] per cent in our exports [illegible]

[illegible] the United States is supplying of the imports of the Latin American countries [illegible] in 1911, no larger than a decade ago. The official publications of the various countries [illegible] showing their total imports and [illegible] the United States indicate, [illegible] the latest year for which statistics are available (in most cases 1911) that but [illegible] per cent of the imports of the group were drawn from the United States, while similar calculations covering certain earlier years show, for 1903, [illegible] per cent drawn from the United States; for 1906, 24 per cent, and for 1909, [illegible] per cent; thus indicating that while the growth in exports from the United States to Latin America during the decade has been large, it has merely kept step with the general growth of the importations of those countries.

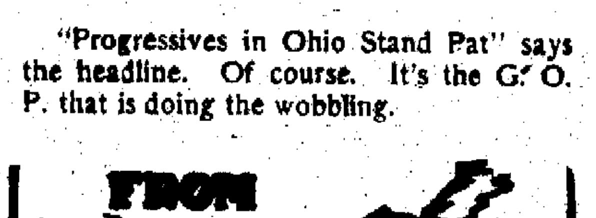
American manufacturers have been so absorbed in supplying the rapidly increasing home market that they have overlooked many of the foreign opportunities. But in recent years South America has attracted attention, and the State Department has made unusual efforts to cultivate closer trade relations. The extensive tours of Secretaries Root and Knox were trade excursions first of all, and both produced good results. Nevertheless it will be a long time before American exporters can hope to overcome the advantages already gained by their European rivals.

Making full allowance for the record-breaking snow storm last month, the fact remains that Colorado Springs has all the best of the weather argument. Since our little visitation of the beautiful other parts of the country have suffered storms of greater or less severity. Texas had a flood which cost many lives and inflicted a money loss running into the millions. Eastern cities have experienced cold waves which brought acute suffering to the poor. Now the Atlantic coast, for two or three hundred miles south from New York, is prostrate before a storm which is declared to be the worst in many years. When we recall that not a single life was lost in the Colorado Springs storm, that no serious suffering of any sort was caused, that there was no great financial loss, nothing worse than temporary inconvenience, it is plain that as usual the Pikes Peak Region has been the especially favored spot.

A Syracuse, N. Y., man who had been bitten by a pet dog permitted his friends to joke him into the conviction that he had rabies. Then he talked rabies, read everything he could find about rabies, and finally worked himself into a a rabid state of mind. Now he is dead, and the verdict, following an autopsy, is that death was caused by "hydrophobia induced by auto-suggestion." It would be interesting to know what would have happened to the patient if the suggestion of hydrophobia never had been made to him.

The state authorities in Michigan have abandoned efforts to end the copper strike peacefully. In Routt County, Colo., the "law and order" element are deporting striking miners, and in retaliation the union leaders advise their men to shoot to kill, if molested. And yet we sometimes boast of the extraordinary enlightenment of the age in which we live.

"Progressives in Ohio Stand Pat" says the headline. Of course. It's the G. O. P. that is doing the wobbling.



OUR REMISS STATE GOVERNMENT.
From the Hayden Republican.

Routt county is getting a dose of labor and capital trouble in a way that it is apt to remember. The expenses are climbing higher every day. If this keeps on we will wish we had not opened up our mines for shipment. It should not keep on.

What is the state government for if it does not plan to settle such affairs as this one? The Colorado Springs Gazette in a recent issue drove this truth home in a masterly way. We do not need to put up with such strikes. Believe us, we will not put up with it much longer.

We do not have to say which side is right, but it is safe to say both sides are wrong and it is the duty of the state to decide this matter whether the participants wish it or not. Get those mines to running under conditions which fair minded men consider are legal and fair and put either or both sides of the controversy in the pen that does not yield to arbitration. Shame on a state government that dilly-dallys with this vital question. There is one party in this state, the Progressive, which dares come out and offer a solution. This may be playing politics, but that is more than the party in power in this state offers to do.

CONSOLIDATE THE SCHOOLS.
From the Austin Journal.

One of the causes of excessive state taxes is the duplication of work in the state educational institutions. The state university, state agricultural college, school of mines and teachers college, each in addition to its legitimate work, makes its curriculum overlap that of the others. This requires extra instructors, extra building and equipment, with the extra cost of operation and upkeep. This is pure waste.

What sense is there, for instance, for the agricultural college to cover the classical curriculum of the university, or the engineering course of the school of mines? The state university could have departments covering the legitimate field of each of the others as it does law and medicine and be more efficient, at a fraction of the present cost. The only hindrance to such a consolidation is the political pull of the towns in which the several institutions are now located.

There is no hope of ever having a legislature that will undertake a consolidation and the people will be compelled to pay increasing thousands of useless expense until outside counties are able to bring it about by initiative.

G. O. P. PAPER PRAISES AMMONS.
From the Pueblo Chieftain.

The [illegible] of a [illegible] for Congress [illegible]

[illegible] of the state [illegible] in the extreme [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] far [illegible] honest in the State Capitol, but they might at least [illegible] a little [illegible] for [illegible] who has up to this time [illegible] the best [illegible] party [illegible] ever elected to that high office. Governor Ammons [illegible] some mistakes, but they have not been very vital ones. But no one can criticise him [illegible] for deliberate false [illegible]. He has, at least, tried to be honest, and give the state what he believed to be a fair and [illegible] administration. His mistakes have been those of omission rather than commission.

To announce the selection of [illegible] other man in the party for Ammons' place [illegible] a woeful lack of appreciation of one of their own, [illegible] deplorable in that no fault [illegible] by the [illegible] of that party if they want to be [illegible] with themselves, with the one they seek to [illegible]. While it is true Governor Ammons has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection, [illegible] vacancy should [illegible] at least wait until he has served the [illegible] of his [illegible].

The Missouri River

BY GEORGE FITCH
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

The Missouri river is a [illegible] colored stream which [illegible] in [illegible] and infests seven states before it finally joins the Mississippi, which it [illegible] all its [illegible] after [illegible] it, and becomes a prodigal river of highly irregular habits.

The Missouri is almost 3,000 miles long, and is generally about half a mile wide. It is composed of sandbars, snags and [illegible] travel parts. It is navigable as far as Omaha by steamboats, and above that by canoes, canals and [illegible] cottonwood trees. The Missouri river is [illegible] used as a boundary line and is almost a total failure in this [illegible] is because it has no fixed place of residence. The Missouri is always moving around from township to township. It is more restless than a flat-hunting woman in a large city. It is one of the few rivers in the world which not only drinks but eats. The Missouri banks and Missouri lives on cornfields. It is harder on banks than careless cashiers. It is forever sidling up to a nice clay bank and eating about three miles of it. After it has taken a few mouthfuls of bank it begins on the cornfields back of it. The Missouri can eat a 100-acre corn field in a week, and show no ill effects [illegible] that is, it will look [illegible] than before. But the cornfield will.

"The Missouri can eat a [illegible] Corn Field in a Week."

As the Missouri grazes upon the country like a gigantic cow, it moves rapidly from place to place, leaving its neglected and deserted bed behind it. The government has attempted to improve the river by fixing lights on its banks and removing the snags, but as soon as one section is improved the Missouri moves out and flows happily through a forest ten miles away, acquiring several thousand brand new snags. If Iowa and Nebraska moved their state line as often as the Missouri does, citizens along the bank would have to look in the [illegible] reports each morning to [illegible] which set of laws to obey.

When the Missouri isn't eating cornfields, it is dodging [illegible] around the end of some railroad bridge and compelling the company to build a new span. The government requires the railways to maintain draw bridges across the channel of the river, but has neglected to provide detectives to keep track of the channel.

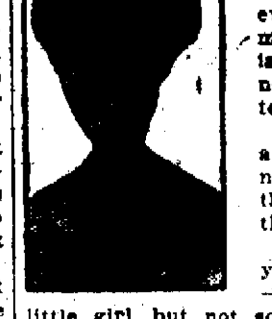
The Missouri is a grand and peculiar sight, but the man who finds a use for it will be one of the wonders of history. We should like to see the Panama canal gang try its hand at keeping the Missouri in the same place for a few years.

The Dog-in-the-Manger Woman

BY RUTH CAMERON

If her husband neglected her, that would be one thing, or if, before marriage, she had not had her share of the masculine attention which every woman craves as her inalienable right. But her husband is really much nicer to her than the average run of three-year-wedded husbands; and before marriage she had rather more than her share of masculine attention. So you can't account for it on either of these grounds.

And now, I suppose you want to know who "she" is and what "it" means: very well, then. "She" is the dog-in-the-manger woman, and "it" is her habit of trying to annex every nice young man she meets, despite the fact that she is successfully married and has no right to distract their attention from marriageable girls.



As I write, I am thinking of a young married woman in our neighborhood, but I am sure there is one in yours, too, for the type is very common.

This particular woman has a younger sister living with her—a very sweet and very pretty little girl, but not so vivacious and instantly attractive to men as herself. Now, if this woman would stand completely aside and give the younger girl a fair chance, I know the young men of the neighborhood would soon come to appreciate the latter's quiet sweetness and charm. But the married sister insists on occupying the foreground and so outshining and outsparkling the younger girl that by contrast the latter seems lifeless and uninteresting.

A young married woman is always attractive to young men. In the first place, when a man is looking for a wife, he goes about with a chip on his shoulder (so a young man once expressed it to me). That is, he is constantly watchful lest the girl who attracts him should in some way fail to measure up to his standard. But when he is with the young married woman he is not looking for a wife, and hence he admires more easily because his critical faculty is not on the alert. Again, a great many young men of today are terribly afraid that some girl is going to marry them before they know what is happening. With the married women they are more at ease because they need have no such fear. And yet again, the unmarried woman who is, consciously or subconsciously, waiting for a husband, is often so anxious to please that she defeats her own purpose and becomes unnatural, and hence less attractive. The young married woman, on the other hand, is free to be perfectly natural, and in being so doubles her charm.

Of all these facts the dog-in-the-manger woman takes advantage, consciously or unconsciously, in her campaign. I call it a campaign, but, of course, she really never wins anything except, at best, an empty and useless admiration, a cheap excitement and an undesirable stimulus, bought at the cost of vitiated powers of normal enjoyment; and, at worst, deep unhappiness perhaps for herself alone, perhaps for two other people.

Perhaps, after all, it is the dog-in-the-manger woman I should pity more than the little sister she outshines. I wonder!

ODDS AND ENDS

Like all the educational institutions of the state, the Agricultural college finds itself hampered by lack of funds.—Fort Collins Review.

And yet the Review upholds the Ammons policy of spending $5,000 per day for the support of the militia in the strike zone, without making a single effective effort to end the strike.

From all classes comes a demand for statewide prohibition in Colorado, and workers are getting ready to take another fall out of the enemy of all mankind next fall. May God speed the work!—Cortez Journal.

Certainly no assistance can be expected from Satan.

Wonder if the Denver gambling scandal will be whitewashed. All parties in the deal are Dems.—Durango Herald.

Except the commissioner of public safety himself, Alexander Nisbet, who is one of the staunchest of old-line Republicans.

That Denver minister who said that Christianity would settle the coal strike was on the right track. But, where the operators and miners refuse to meet in a Christian spirit, it's the business of the state to inject Christianity into them, and force them to settle their disputes on a just basis.

The Boulder Herald says Henry C. Hall [illegible] weighed but not considered heavy enough for a place on the interstate commerce commission. Rather, in view of certain Wilson appointments, would it not better express it to say he was not light enough?

Newcastle, in spite of its own recent affliction, served a fine Christmas dinner to the convicts working on the road near there.

It is said to be costing the state $[illegible],000 a month to keep the guards in the field. Pretty [illegible] luxury for poor folks.—[illegible] Record.

And if you don't believe Colorado is poor, ask any of the state institutions.

When some fellows marry they seem to think they secured a chattel mortgage and not a marriage license.—Swink Advocate.

As editors can't afford to eat eggs in the winter even under a Republican administration, the rise in the price of eggs has not materially affected us, but we are still waiting to see prices drop on oatmeal, chuck steak, beans, dried fruit and crackers.—Routt County Republican.

And waiting in vain, poor man, so far as Democratic reduction of the h. c. of l. is concerned.

Nobody has yet seen those fine new railroad shops in Pueblo, of which President Bush failed to speak. Even the glorious climate that so engaged his attention is going back on us.—Pueblo Indicator.

Evident Pat Byrnes' Christmas turkey didn't sit well on his stomach.

Ammons is receiving everything from the Democratic party except support and he needs it now more vitally than any other thing that could be tendered him.—Sterling Advocate.

Democracy's aspiring politicians don't propose to get their fingers burned.

There will be hard-time dance in this city, at the usual place, on New Years eve. The management requests that everyone wear good shoes, as the floor will be in extra good condition.—Cheyenne Wells News.

There is such a thing, evidently as too much realism.

The greatest menace that confronts Colorado City and Colorado Springs today is Ramona.—Evangelist Pratt.

We'll all take a whack at it next fall.

The only revenue the Telegraph gets out of this city is for liquor advertisements, yet its editor has become as much of a grandstand reformer as Clarence Phelps Dodge and his Gazette.—Colorado City Argus.

Now, will THAT hold you, Mr. Telegraph?

The Colorado Springs Gazette, the Progressive Republicans' ablest paper in the state.—Grand Junction Sentinel.

"Republican!" What have we ever done to the Sentinel to deserve this insult?

During all the time he was in the White house, T. R. carefully avoided the tariff question and currency reform. He would not even discuss tariff, and it remained for Woodrow Wilson to bring about these two reforms that mean so much to the business of the nation.—El Paso County Democrat.

T. R. was far more vitally interested in problems affecting the common man than in business problems. Hence he devoted himself to pure food, railroad control, and conservation, not only of public property, but of men. And those are the problems that count.

It looked pretty serious, but, before it was too late, one of our friends brought us six chickens. We celebrated Christmas, and Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays will also be celebrated. When Easter comes, we will have flowers.—Gypsum Record.

Governor Ammons has labored energetically and faithfully to bring about a settlement.—Grand Junction Sentinel.

It all depends on the definition of energy. T. R. settled the anthracite strike, though he had less power than Ammons has to settle the Colorado strike.

The Austin Journal wants to see a law initiated providing for the consolidation of all Colorado's educational institutions. Listen to the roar of protest from Golden, Boulder, Greeley, Fort Collins, et al.

Poor "Tom" Patterson! The News and Times are opposing him, he can't go to the Post, and the Express is the only paper in which he can voice his opposition to the water settlement plan proposed by the retail merchants.

You simply have to respect young Mr. Mitchell, mayor of New York. Both the G. O. P. and independent Democratic organizations are peeved at him, because he insists on choosing subordinates entirely irrespective of their political endorsements.

Now is a good time to have one's Christmas pictures framed—while they are new and clean.

Hardy's
15 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

January 5, 1884.

A football game in Denver between the Crowell Hose team of this city and the Rugby team of Denver resulted in a victory for the Crowells by a score of 2 to 0. The two points were the result of a touchdown by C. B. Ferrin.

There was good skating on both Johnson's ice pond and the Monument.

M. F. Bowers, newly elected constable of Manitou, and Frank Stewart, newly elected justice of the peace [illegible] at [illegible] the county clerk's office.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

January 5, 1894.

The town of Altman, in the Cripple Creek district, [illegible] incorporated. It claimed the distinction of being the highest incorporated town in the world.

[illegible] State [illegible] for a visit to Kansas City.

James G. Jennison of this city and Miss [illegible] Pitts of Kenard, Ind., were married by the Rev. M. D. Ormes.

Government Ownership of Telegraphs and Telephones

European Experience in the Management of These Utilities Analyzed and Explained

Written for the Philadelphia Public Ledger, by
ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE
Assistant Professor of Government, Harvard University

Within the [illegible] two important public announcements came from President Wilson's cabinet concerning the telegraphs and telephones of the United States. One, from the attorney general gave notice of the voluntary dissolution of the telegraph and telephone "trust" on terms declared to be satisfactory to the government; the other, from the postmaster general, contained a strong declaration in favor of the principle of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. The American people know [illegible] about competition in the telegraph and telephone industry, because they have tried that policy. Public ownership has not been tried here and if a decision is to be made presently between the two policies of private competition and public ownership, [illegible] the results of public ownership where it has been tried is in order.

The policy of public ownership of telegraph and telephones is now practically universal in civilized countries outside of America. In England the telegraphs were acquired from private companies by purchase in 1870, and the telephones three years ago. On the continent of Europe the telegraphs have never been in private hands and the telephones were originally introduced by the state telegraph administrations or more or less promptly acquired by them after the [illegible] success of telephony had been demonstrated. Except in England the telegraphs were originally established by the governments of Europe because of their military importance. In England they were acquired by the government because they had come to be regarded as an essential part of the postal service. Both in England and on the continent of Europe the telephones were established or acquired by the several governments because they were recognized as a service of the same nature as the telegraphs and capable of being of most use to the public only when managed by the same authorities.

Competition, except in England, was never tried in the telegraph industry. In England it resulted a virtual division of territory by the companies nominally in competition with one another. Competition in the telephone industry was tried in several parts of Europe, but was not vigorous and long-continued anywhere except in Sweden, the government itself competed with the telephone company and drove it to the wall. In general competition in the telephone industry was a failure. Temporarily it sometimes brought about low rates and stimulated a rapid development. Sooner or later, however, the self-interest of competitors, of the disillusionment of public authorities put an end to active competition. Under the most favorable conditions telephone competition was found from the consumers' point of view to be simply an unthrifty duplication of capital, the burden of which did not fall directly upon their shoulders. Unless less favorable conditions it either impaired the value of the competing systems to the public, or compelled the later to pay for superfluous plant, or both. In short, competition as a permanent policy toward the telegraph and telephone industry was found to be both undesirable and impracticable.

Government telegraph and telephone systems in Europe have usually been profitable. Most of the larger European countries are too much in need of revenue to be able to afford the luxury of supplying the public with telegraph and telephone service at cost. In some countries, however, where the need for revenue has been less urgent, the service has been managed on the same principle as the United States postal service in the past: that is, with the emphasis on the service rather than on the profits. In England, for example, the telegraph service has not been profitable, although the post-office as a whole is profitable and in Switzerland the government aims just to make both ends meet, avoiding both a profit and a loss.

The quality of the telegraph and telephone service varies widely in different parts of Europe, as it does in the United States, according to the character of the demand and the ability of the public to pay. The British telegraphs are the best in the world and the German and Swiss telephone service is no less satisfactory to the German and Swiss public than the American service at its best to the American public. European experience with public ownership of telegraphs and telephones seems to indicate that the best government administration can accomplish what they set out to accomplish. If they desire to make money out of the telegraphs and telephones they can do so; if they desire to make the service popular they can do that also. In some countries, for example in France, popularity seems to be sacrificed to profit; in other countries, such as England and Switzerland, profit is [illegible] to be sacrificed to popularity.

The development of the telegraph and telephone [illegible] widely in different parts of Europe, just as it does in different parts of the United States. Germany and Switzerland have ten times as great a telephone development as Hungary and Italy, just as Iowa, for example, has ten times the development of Mississippi. In general the telephone development of Europe is behind that of the United States, but the fact is not in itself an indication of inferior capacity or enterprise on the part of government telephone administrations. The differences in telephone development in different parts of Europe must be explained in the main by differences in social and economic conditions in different parts of Europe, just as differences in telephone development in different parts of the United States must be explained in similar [illegible]. In Switzerland indeed the federal telegraph administration introduced the telephone more rapidly than it was introduced in the United States by the Bell telephone company and in Germany the imperial telegraph administration has always managed its [illegible] telephone system in a very [illegible] business-like and efficient manner.

The rates charged by European governments for telegraph and telephone service are generally lower than the rates in the United States. Switzerland led the world, both in the establishment of low rates and in the introduction of sound principles of rate-making. But Switzerland is a small country. The greatest European telephone system and on the whole the best, is that of Germany. It is also the one which can with most propriety be compared with that of the United States. In the United States telephone rates show a wide range and marked local variations, but, speaking generally, so far as the nature of the service in the two countries admits of a comparison, they are not less than twice as high and not more as in Germany. The former ratio prevails [illegible] than seven and one-half times as high

(Continued on Page Five.)

A PIG

I always like a pig.
His appetite is big.
But he isn't like a chicken with its dig, dig, dig;
And he ain't like some men
Who are happy only when
They have grabbed the choicest morsel in the other fellow's pig.

A pig's not over-neat,
And his food's not always sweet;
And his highest aspiration is to eat, eat, eat.
He's the synonym for greed,
But, unlike the human breed,
He doesn't keep on piling up a lot he doesn't need.

Now, a hen will scratch around
Over forty leagues of ground,
And holler, "come and look at what I've found, found, found."
And a man is much the same
With his thirst for empty fame,
But a pig just filled his stomach, caring naught for praise or blame.

Making an imposing front
Is the humans' favorite stunt,
While a pig dismisses pretense with a grunt, grunt, grunt.
No, his figure isn't trig;
His mentality's not big;
And he's apt to be untidy—still, I always like a pig.
—January Lippincott's.

ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION

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d sizes.

Be in.

rkins-Shearer Co.

KNAPP TO TELL OF SINGLE TAX CAMPAIGN

Attend National Conference of Single Taxers in Washington and Give Many Lectures.

ge J. Knapp, who conducted the tax campaign in Pueblo, and has for some time been laying groundwork for a similar campaign city, will leave today for Washington, D. C., to attend the national ence of single taxers which will there January 15, 16 and 17. oute, Mr. Knapp will lecture on tax in Kansas City, St. Louis Cincinnati and will give six lec- in Washington where he will take n the tax reform campaign now on. After the conference at ington, Mr. Knapp will be the of the Manhattan Single Tax the oldest single tax organiza- this country, which was founded enry George himself in 1886 at gust in New York city, later go- Boston, where he will lecture ry 22. the return trip, he will speak diller hall in Chicago, January 24, C the two days later.

CHURCH WILL OBSERVE SPECIAL WEEK OF PRAYER

[illegible] at the Second Presbyterian , corner Fifteenth street and ston avenue. The subject for it is, "What Will We Do With Unanswered Prayers?"

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

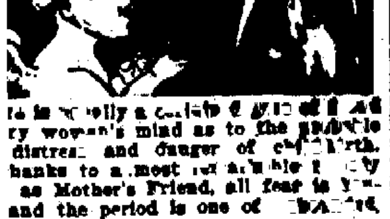
AMBASSADOR WILLARD ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The American ambassador, Joseph E. Willard, of Richmond, Va., made official announcement today of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, to Kermit Roosevelt, son of ex-President Roosevelt. The marriage probably will take place late in spring.

man pencil manufacturers are g to California incense cedar for wood. The establishment of a factory in California is not im- ble.

rk and Cupid Cunning Plotters

a Now Ik will Have a Little



is is really a cause of great dread in every woman's mind as to the possible distress and danger of childbirth. Thanks to a most remarkable remedy known as Mother's Friend, all fear is removed and the period is one of joyful anticipation.

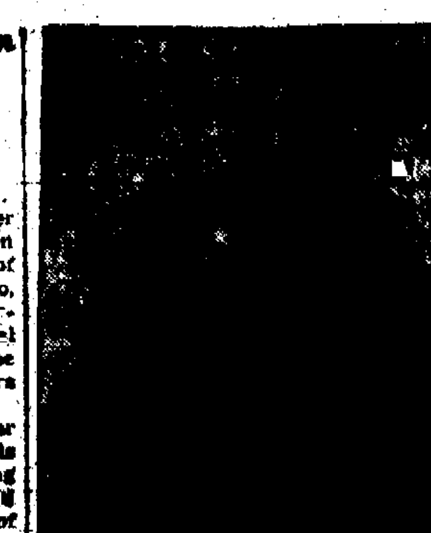
Mother's Friend is used externally. It is most penetrating application, the muscles of the stomach and abdomen so they expand easily and naturally it pain, without distress and with of that peculiar nausea, nervousness and other symptoms that tend to weaken the prospective mother. Thus Cupid and Stork are held up to veneration; they are regarded as cunning plotters to herald the birth of a little sunbeam to gladden the and brighten the lives of a host of families.

There are thousands of women who have used Mother's Friend, and thus know from experience that it is one of our greatest blessings to healthy, happy motherhood. It is sold by all druggists at $1.00 a bottle, and is especially recommended as a preventive of caking breasts and all such distress.

Write to Bradfield Regulator Co., 131 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their very valuable book to expectant mothers. Get a bottle of Mother's Friend today.

Craig Seeks Indian Relics May Get Ignacio's Property

Dead Chieftain's Grandson Would Give Belongings to Springs Artist



Ignacio, famous Ute chief, from a charcoal sketch made by Charles Craig, the widely known Indian painter.

Charles Craig, the celebrated painter of western life and an authority on Indian lore, may receive the bulk of the purely personal effects of Ignacio, the Ute chief who died at the reservation in southern Colorado several days ago. Ignacio was chief of three southern Ute tribes and was 95 years old.

Yesterday the artist received a letter from Ignacio's grandson, giving details of the old chief's death and saying that he believed it can be arranged for Craig to obtain the collection of historically interesting and important relics of the famous chieftain.

"I had tried to buy a lot of important stuff from Ignacio for the last 20 years," said Craig yesterday, "but he always refused to dispose of anything. In many ways he was a wonderful Indian and was one of the finest men I have ever known. He was a natural leader of his people, big physically and mentally, fair in his dealings with the whites and thoughtful for the best interests of his tribesmen.

"For years Ignacio lived at the extreme west end of the reservation with others of his tribe who declined to take up the white men's mode of life and industry. Many of the Utes have taken up farming, but Ignacio never did. It was not necessary for him to do so as the tribes are well fixed financially because of payments from the government. On several occasions I tried to bring Ignacio to Colorado Springs, but he always refused, saying the plea that it was bad enough to be an Indian to live on a reservation without making out once or twice a year for the sole purpose of parading for the palefaces.

"The old chief was generous among his friends to the degree that for years he gave away nearly everything he possessed. No one who went to him was turned away empty-handed. He posed for a portrait for me years ago. When I had finished I told him that of course I expected to pay for his services. He refused to accept any money. Then I told him I would fix it so that the store at which he purchased supplies would honor any orders that he might give and charge the amount to me. Several weeks later, after I had returned to Colorado Springs, I received a bill from the store. It was for $7 all that Ignacio had accepted in the way of groceries and tobacco for his services to me."

JOHN H. CHADWICK DROPS DEAD FROM HEART ATTACK

Stricken After Church Service at Peoples Mission Had Lived in Springs 22 Years

[illegible] organic heart trouble, in the Jno. W. Garrett store on West Huerfano street. He had just left the People's mission at 27 West Huerfano street, where he had attended church services.

When customers at the Garrett store noticed Chadwick's plight, the police were notified and the ambulance was sent to the scene. Dr. James M. Ferguson examined the man and pronounced him dead, and Coroner Lawrence Boyle was then notified. No inquest will be held.

Entering the store, Chadwick stopped and leaned against a cigar counter. A clerk asked him what he wanted and he said that he had just stopped to rest.

"I am all out of breath," Chadwick said, and he then walked to rear of the store. A moment later he collapsed.

Chadwick came to Colorado Springs 22 years ago from Missouri. He had been troubled with asthma and heart trouble and sought this climate for relief. Three weeks ago he told friends that he had not been feeling well and that he considered going to a lower altitude.

Chadwick was an active worker at the People's mission, and persons who attended the services there last night said that he had complained of feeling badly. He is survived by a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Carl Beers. One brother also survives. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Deaths and Funerals

Finley Sanford, aged 2 years and 9 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Sanford, died yesterday morning at the family home, 421 North Weber street. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

The funeral of Elizabeth I. Scurr, sister of H. A. Scurr, who died Saturday night at Manitou, of apoplexy, will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the Hallett & Baker undertaking rooms. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Societies and Clubs

Mrs. Gunnell's district of the First Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Margaret Metz, 902 North Corona street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The regular meeting of the North Eastern Improvement Society will be held this evening, in the offices of the Pikes Peak Floral company, at 8 o'clock.

The art and literature department of the Woman's club will meet at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at I. O. O. F. hall. Mrs. Louise Rinehardt will give two German readings by Sudermann and Hauptmann.

More than 120,000,000 board feet of timber was given away free by the government last year to settlers and miners living in or near the national forests.

CONCERT COLLECTION RUNS ABOVE EXPENSE

Sunday Orchestra Increasing in Interest Each Week—Capacity Crowd Out

For the first time during the present series of the Colorado Springs Musical club orchestra concerts, the collection has exceeded the expenses. Yesterday afternoon the contribution was slightly more than $1 in excess of the cost of the concert $11. Once before the collection exceeded the cost, but on this occasion Miss Amy Ahrens, violinist, appeared on the program as soloist. The program yesterday, including soloist, was furnished by orchestra members only.

Each Sunday the attendance at the concerts has increased, and the collection has increased in proportion. Yesterday the Princess theater was crowded before the concert began—and a few moments later it was packed. And yesterday the concert was self-supporting. Musical club officials believe this condition will continue. If it does, the concerts are assured for the remainder of the season.

"Hungarian Lustspiel," Keler-Bela, easily was the best selection played yesterday, although the selections from Verdi's opera, "Traviata," and the march from "Carmen," Bizet, both were excellent. Mrs. Marie Briscoe, violinist, was soloist yesterday, playing Ten Have's Allegro Brilliante. Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins was accompanist.

Typos, No. 82, Name Officers for Year

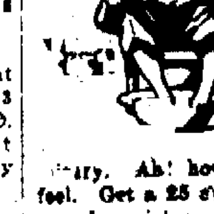
At the regular meeting of Colorado Springs Typographical union No. 82, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the year 1914: William J. Snider, president; Cleveland J. Hinckley, vice president; Stephen O'Donnell, secretary-treasurer; Eldon D. Woodworth, recording secretary; J. E. Cheely, R. H. Suttle, Louis Albrecht, executive committee; C. J. Hinckley, Louis Albrecht, L. E. Derr, delegates to Federated Trades council; S. A. Hoon, T. P. Maitland, W. A. McCabe and William I. Reilly, delegates to Allied Printing Trades council.

Thomas McCaffery of this city, who has served on the board of the trustees at the Union Printers home almost from the opening of the institution, was unanimously indorsed for reelection at the coming election of the International Typographical union, which will be taken by referendum vote May 27.

"TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.



SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES IN INCOME TAX LAW WHICH AFFECT HUSBAND AND WIFE

Statement Just Issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Gives Additional Details

Important changes in the income tax have been made since the issuance of the first set of regulations by the internal revenue office bearing on the payment of tax by husbands and wives or each separately. The principal changes are given in the following statement received here yesterday and issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner W. H. Osborn of Washington:

"Every single person and every married person not living with husband or wife in the sense below defined, who has a net income exceeding $3,000 per annum, is liable to pay the normal income tax under this law, but in making return for such tax may claim an exemption of $3,000 from their total net income.

"Husband and wife living together are entitled to an exemption of $4,000 only from the aggregate net income of both, which may be deducted in making the return of such aggregate income for taxation. However, when the husband and wife are separated and living permanently apart from each other, each shall be entitled to the exemption of $3,000.

Must Show Details of Income

"If the husband and wife not living apart have separate estates the income from both may be made on one return, but the amount of income of each and the full name and address of both must be given in such return.

"The husband, as the head and legal representative of the household and general custodian of its income, should make and render the return of the aggregate income of himself and wife and for the purpose of levying the income tax it is assumed that he can ascertain the total amount of said income.

"If a wife has a separate estate, managed by herself as her own separate property and receives an income of more than $3,000, she may make return of her own income and if the husband has other net income, making the aggregate of both incomes more than $4,000, the wife's return should be attached to the return of her husband, or his income should be included in her return, in order that a deduction of $4,000 may be made from the aggregate of both incomes. The tax in such case, however, will be imposed only upon so much of the aggregate income of both as shall exceed $4,000.

When Status May Be Determined.

"If either husband or wife separately has an income equal to or in excess of $3,000 a return of annual net income is required under the law and such return must include the income of both and in each case the return must be made even though the combined income of both be less than $4,000.

"If the aggregate net income of both exceeds $4,000 an annual return of their combined incomes must be made in the manner stated, although neither one separately has an income of $3,000 per annum. They are jointly and separately liable for such return and for the payment of the tax.

"The single tax or married status of the person claiming the specific exemption shall be determined as of the time of claiming such exemption if such claim be made within the year for which return is made, otherwise the status at the close of the year."

HALF WITTED SLAYER TO ASK BOARD FOR PARDON

John Fields, Demented Youth Who Shot and Robbed Ranchman, Wants Life Sentence Commuted

John Fields, the half-witted youth, who was induced by George King to murder Peter Jackson, a hermit ranchman of Elbert county, and who was sentenced by Judge Sheafor July 11, 1911, to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary, has asked for a pardon. The state board of pardons, which meets in Denver Friday, will hear his case and decide whether the youth's sentence should be commuted, whether he should be freed or whether he shall remain within the prison walls at Canon City.

The Jackson murder was one of the most atrocious in Colorado crime annals. King, who has only one arm, planned the murder of the ranchman for his money. He influenced Fields to carry out the murder which the half wit did, shooting Jackson from ambush. Jackson was robbed of about $800, which was later recovered.

The men were tried before Judge Sheafor at Kiowa county. King received a sentence of death, which was later commuted to life imprisonment. Fields was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced for life.

BEACHEY LOOPS LOOP SEVEN TIMES IN AIR

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Turning seven somersaults in a biplane in one flight today, Lincoln Beachey of San Francisco established a new aviation record. One of the loops was executed directly above a crowd of more than 20,000. In another loop Beachey did what is known as the "corkscrew" twist while his aeroplane was in a perpendicular position.

A feature of this exhibition was a somersault performed around a hydro-aeroplane. Since he turned his first somersault in the air, five weeks ago, Beachey has done the trick 43 times.

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SOCIALISTS HEAR TALK FAVORING SINGLE TAX

Ernest Sinton Tells What Movement Has Accomplished, and Predicts Its Adoption in This City Soon

Explaining in detail the operation of the single tax, then outlining the work planned by the single tax organizations of Colorado, Ernest Sinton addressed a Socialist meeting last night in Carpenters hall. Much interest was manifested in the new movement, and it is likely that the Socialists will arrange to have several more addresses on the subject within the near future.

"Pueblo has accepted the single tax; Colorado Springs will adopt the single tax system at the next city election, and the state will make it a law within the next few years," said Sinton. "The campaign cannot be anything but successful. More and more interest is being displayed in the movement here, and I firmly believe the single tax amendment will be passed at the next election in this city. We have only to point to Pueblo to prove our statements of its benefits.

"Since the single tax amendment was adopted in Pueblo, the Commerce club of that city has received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country concerning it, many asking for information with a view of removing to the southern Colorado metropolis. A single tax club with a membership of 2,000 has been organized and will make every effort to have the law enforced in every sense; if necessary, take matters to the courts. We expect the new law will prove even more successful after a few months."

Mr. Sinton described the single tax movement and told clearly and concisely what the new form of taxation means to the people of a community. He pointed out the benefits that would be received in Colorado Springs and said that definite figures would be obtainable as soon as the work in the county assessor's office is completed.

Personal Mention

R. R. Bingham returned yesterday from a business trip to Ord, Neb.

Miss Ruth A. Brown left yesterday for Greeley, where she is attending college.

Miss Hazel Rhoda Davis has returned from Denver where she has been the guest since Christmas of Miss Dorothy Steele.

Miss Kathel Pierce left for Greeley yesterday afternoon, after a two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Pierce, 615 North Spruce street.

Lee Worth left for Golden yesterday afternoon to resume his studies at the School of Mines, afetr a two weeks' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Worth, 21 North Thirteenth street.

Miss Edith Vaughn left yesterday afternoon for Alamosa, where she is teaching in the high school. Miss Vaughn spent the Christmas holidays visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Russell, 1101 North Weber street.

The Misses Pearl, Marguerite and Marjory Stewart left for Greeley yesterday, after a stay of two weeks in this city. The two later are attending the State Teachers college at Greeley.

EARLE WOULD BECOME RECONCILED WITH WIFE

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 4.—Friends have offered their good offices to bring about a settlement of the domestic troubles of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American painter, and his first wife, Marie Emilie Fischbacher, the mother of the boy, Harold, whom Earle is accused of abducting from school.

Earle says he is ready to submit to arbitration and is awaiting word from Mrs. Fischbacher.

Earle and his companion, Miss Charlotte Herman, known also as "Mrs. Evans," are still in jail and are receiving the treatment of ordinary prisoners. The American minister to Norway, Albert G. Schmedeman, is endeavoring to obtain more favorable conditions for them.

Oldest Resident Celebrates Mrs. Fairbanks Born 1813

Mrs. Mary Fairbanks, colored, who lives at 819 South Wahsatch avenue, is the only person in Colorado Springs who has passed the century mark. She was born in Virginia, January 4, 1813, and was 101 years old yesterday. Although the last few months have made a deep impression on her once strong constitution, she is still able to be about at times and bears the burden of her ill health cheerfully.

For several months, Mrs. Fairbanks has been practically an invalid, being confined to her bed most of the time. She is often taken out in a wheel chair by friends and relatives who live near her.

Mrs. Fairbanks was raised in slavery and when quite young was sold among a drove of slaves to be taken to Louisiana to work in the cotton fields. She says that she was told that she would be taken back to see her mammy, but she never saw her again.

"I loved my mammy just as much as any white child loves its mother," said Mrs. Fairbanks. "I know it broke her heart to see me go.

"My new master in Louisiana was very cruel and wicked and I was beaten many times. When I was 18 years old, my master wanted me to get married in the slave way but I refused and said that I would rather die. I was cruelly beaten and came near drowning myself in the river but I changed my mind about that and decided to hope for the best.

"After many years of slavery, I was purchased for $1,800 by Mr. Fairbanks, a white man who had promised to marry me. He kept his promise and we lived together for about two years. He then came to Ohio and there, with my two children, I lived for several years. Fairbanks went to California during the gold excitement and sent me money regularly. He was lost with a ship on his return around the horn."

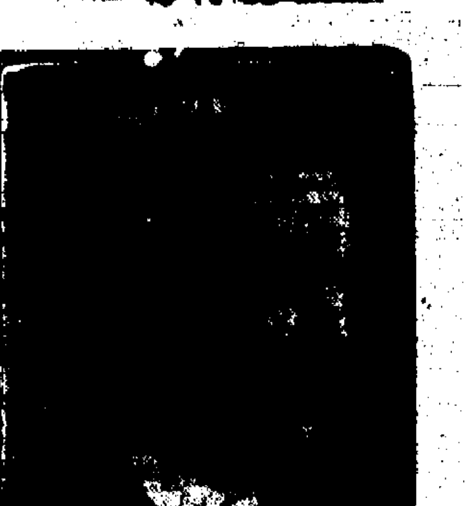
Mrs. Fairbanks lived in Cincinnati for several years and after the Civil war her daughter married George Motley who came with his wife to this city soon after the townsite was laid out by General Palmer. For years Motley was in the service of the general and more than 30 years ago, he brought Mrs. Fairbanks to this city.

In addition to her great-grandchildren, Mrs. Fairbanks has six grandchildren in this city, all of whom are among the most respected of the colored residents of the city. Until the death of her daughter, she lived at the Motley home, 715 South Weber street, but is now living with a granddaughter, Mrs. Turner, at 819 South Wahsatch.

Mrs. Fairbanks is quite a philosopher in her own way and although she never had any education, her memory reaches back to her childhood days. She is a firm believer in cold water for both drinking and bathing purposes and says that its use has helped her to attain her old age.

Start the new year right. Let The Pikes Peak Transfer and Storage Co. do your moving. Phone 160. Adv.

BURBANK TELLS HOW PERFECT MAN IS TO BE MOLDED



LUTHER BURBANK

"Let's talk about the human race to a better species," said Luther Burbank, world-famous plant wizard, during a recent interview. "For the ways of plants are the ways of . . . a man who retards the growth of the . . . plant . . . I consign to the bonfire. His doctrine is let well enough alone, and he should be cast aside if he refuses to adapt himself to new environment. The man who dulls his senses and . . . his physical structure through vices, and he who debauches his moral nature by stealing, lying and cheating, holds back his race immeasurably. He cuts off the tendrils that are striving toward a more refined and perfect individual and social life, shackling his progeny to . . ."

Government Ownership of Telegraphs and Telephones

(Continued From Page Four.)

vails between local pay station rates in cities and the latter between toll rates on certain long-distance calls. The explanation of this contrast is to be found in part in the lower general level of prices and wages which prevails in Europe. But this is not a complete explanation. Without doubt there are certain economies which are facilitated by government ownership and operation, provided that the public administrative system is properly organized.

Governments can raise capital more cheaply than private companies; they need not, though they often do, pay more for labor, and they can build up methods of management capable of maintaining more satisfactory relations with the public than seems possible under private control. In Germany much of the effectiveness of the imperial telegraph and telephone administration is the result of its intimate and harmonious relations with the public which it serves. To a certain extent these good relations are in turn the result of the effective organization of the public itself. In Germany the public does not leave the representation of its interests wholly to self-appointed persons or to politicians. The commercial and industrial interests in each locality are represented by quasi-public chambers of commerce, organized in accordance with law and recognized by the government as the official representatives of the chamber concerned in all administrative affairs. The agricultural and other economic interests are similarly organized and recognized by the government. Questions of public policy arising in connection with the administration of such utilities as the telegraphs and telephones are determined by and with the advice and consent of the special representatives of the various economic interests of the empire as well as of the political representatives. It has been found that in such business the best security for the establishment of reasonable rates is to give those who are to pay the rates a voice in their making, and the best security for the accurate adjustment of the supply to the demand is to give those who are to use the service a share of the responsibility for its creation.

The great advantage of public ownership lies in the power of control that goes with it, but this power cannot be used most effectively unless the public is awake to its opportunity and so organized as to give clear and forceful expression to its wishes. If the example of some European countries is an inspiration that of others is a warn-

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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1913.

HARD ON THE POSTMAN

The successive extensions of the weight limit on parcel post packages has caused consternation in the ranks of the mail carriers, especially the rural carriers. Beginning with eleven pounds a year ago, the limit was raised to twenty pounds, and now it is extended to fifty, with a hint that it will go to 100 pounds before the end of the year. Meanwhile the pay of the carriers has not been increased, nor have their delivery facilities been improved in a degree commensurate with the increase of their burdens. From all over the country come reports of carriers quitting their jobs, and considering the increased difficulties of their work the wonder is that the complaint is not even more general.

The installation of the parcel post service has been an immense task and the Department has accomplished it with remarkable efficiency. But in aiming to serve the public with the greatest possible facility it has neglected other interests involved. It has refused to grant additional pay to the railroads, notwithstanding they are carrying an immense tonnage of parcel post matter which was not contemplated when the present transportation contracts were made. Likewise, it requires its carriers, including the men on rural routes, to deliver heavy and bulky packages for the same pay, and with the same equipment and facilities provided for delivering ordinary mail matter only.

It would be too much to expect perfection in a day. Such difficulties must be remedied a little at a time, but there seems to be no question that the department has been lamentably dilatory in this matter.

LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE

THE Latin-American countries, extending from the Rio Grande River to Cape Horn and including, besides Mexico, all of Central and South America, provide a great and growing market of which the United States never has managed to get its share. This is chiefly because of American indifference and ignorance. We have preferred to treat the South Americans as an outcast race, although it happens that the three principal nations Brazil, Argentina and Chile have governments as stable as our own, and people as enterprising and prosperous.

But it happens that all of the South Americans are extremely proud and sensitive, and they have shown their resentment by giving the major portion of their foreign trade to other nations. England, especially has benefited by the feeling against America. British capital has developed South American resources everywhere, and it is not surprising that England today is far in the lead of the United States, both in commerce and in political sympathies.

Nevertheless it is gratifying to know that American exporters are making substantial gains in the South American market. This is shown in a report of the Department of Commerce on trade relations with Latin-America, by which, in this case, is meant all South American nations except the Guianas. According to this statement.

Exports from the United States to Latin America in the calendar year 1913 will approximate $[illegible],000,000, against $123,000,000 in 1903 and $87,[illegible] in 1893. The growth in the decade just ending was $212,000,000, while in the decade from 1893 to 1903 the growth was $36,000,000.

The report continues:

That the trend in the export trade of the United States has been, in recent years, distinctly to Latin American countries is illustrated by the fact that our exports to Latin America increased 1[illegible] per cent in the decade ending with the fiscal year 1913, while our exports to all other parts of the world meantime increased but 64 per cent. To Argentina the exports in 1913 were, in round terms, $53,300,000, against $11,500,000 in 1903; to Brazil, $42,500,000, against, against $11,000,000 in 1903; to Chile, $16,000,000, against $4,000,000 in 1903; to Mexico, $54,300,000, against $42,000,000 in 1903; and to Cuba, $70,500,000, against $21,750,000 in 1903, the figures in each case relating to fiscal years.

This showing, however, is not as satisfactory as it sounds, for other nations have increased their business with South America correspondingly. The report adds:

This growth of 1[illegible] per cent in our exports to South America is apparently, however, a result of the [illegible] the United States supplies of [illegible]. Figures just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor, the official figures of the countries in question, show that the share which the United States is supplying of the imports of the Latin American countries was, in 1911, no larger than a decade ago. The official publications of the various countries in question showing their total imports and their imports from the United States indicate, that [illegible] for the latest year for which statistics are available (in most cases 1911) that but 23 per cent of the imports of the group were drawn from the United States, while similar calculations covering certain earlier years show, for 1906, 24 per cent drawn from the United States; for 1905, 24 per cent, and for 1900, 23 per cent; thus indicating, that while the growth in exports from the United States to Latin America during the decade has been large, it has merely kept step with the general growth of the importations of those countries.

American manufacturers have been so absorbed in supplying the rapidly increasing home market that they have overlooked many of the foreign opportunities. But in recent years South America has attracted attention, and the State Department has made unusual efforts to cultivate closer trade relations. The extensive tours of Secretaries Root and Knox were trade excursions first of all, and both produced good results. Nevertheless it will be a long time before American exporters can hope to overcome the advantages already gained by their European rivals.

Making full allowance for the record-breaking snow storm last month, the fact remains that Colorado Springs has all the best of the weather argument. Since our little visitation of the beautiful other parts of the country have suffered storms of greater or less severity. Texas had a flood which cost many lives and inflicted a money loss running into the millions. Eastern cities have experienced cold waves which brought acute suffering to the poor. Now the Atlantic coast, for two or three hundred miles south from New York, is prostrate before a storm which is declared to be the worst in many years. When we recall that not a single life was lost in the Colorado Springs storm, that no serious suffering of any sort was caused, that there was no great financial loss, nothing worse than temporary inconvenience, it is plain that as usual the Pikes Peak Region has been the especially favored spot.

A Syracuse, N. Y., man who had been bitten by a pet dog permitted his friends to joke him into the conviction that he had rabies. Then he talked rabies, read everything he could find about rabies, and finally worked himself into a a rabid state of mind. Now he is dead, and the verdict, following an autopsy, is that death was caused by "hydrophobia induced by auto-suggestion." It would be interesting to know what would have happened to the patient if the suggestion of hydrophobia never had been made to him.

The state authorities in Michigan have abandoned efforts to end the copper strike peacefully. In Routt County, Colo., the "law and order" element are deporting striking miners, and in retaliation the union leaders advise their men to shoot to kill, if molested. And yet we sometimes boast of the extraordinary enlightenment of the age in which we live.

"Progressives in Ohio Stand Pat" says the headline. Of course. It's the G. O. P. that is doing the wobbling.

FROM OTHER PENS

OUR REMISS STATE GOVERNMENT.

From the Hayden Republican.

Routt county is getting a dose of labor and capital trouble in a way that it is apt to remember. The expenses are climbing higher every day. If this keeps on we will wish we had not opened up our mines for shipment. It should not keep on.

What is the state government for if it does not plan to settle such affairs as this one? The Colorado Springs Gazette in a recent issue drove this truth home in a masterly way. We do not need to put up with such strikes. Believe us, we will not put up with it much longer.

We do not have to say which side is right, but it is safe to say both sides are wrong and it is the duty of the state to decide this matter whether the participants wish it or not. Get those mines to running under conditions which fair minded men consider are legal and fair and put either or both sides of the controversy in the pen that does not yield to arbitration. Shame on a state government that dillydallys with this vital question. There is one party in this state, the Progressive, which dares come out and offer a solution. This may be playing politics, but that is more than the party in power in this state offers to do.

CONSOLIDATE THE SCHOOLS.

From the Austin Journal.

One of the causes of excessive state taxes is the duplication of work in the state educational institutions. The state university, state agricultural college, school of mines and teachers college, each in addition to its legitimate work, makes its curriculum overlap that of the others. This requires extra instructors, extra building and equipment, with the extra cost of operation and upkeep. This is pure waste.

What sense is there, for instance, for the agricultural college to cover the classical curriculum of the university, or the engineering course of the school of mines? The state university could have departments covering the legitimate field of each of the others as it does law and medicine and be more efficient, at a fraction of the present cost. The only hindrance to such a consolidation is the political pull of the towns in which the several institutions are now located.

There is no hope of ever having a legislature that will undertake a consolidation and the people will be compelled to pay increasing thousands of useless expense until outside counties are able to bring it about by initiative.

G. O. P. PAPER PRAISES AMMONS.

From the Pueblo Chieftain.

The launching of a boom for Congressman Edward [illegible] for the [illegible] of the state [illegible], to the extreme of [illegible].

[illegible] might be, as the [illegible] the [illegible] consistent [illegible] in the state capitol, but [illegible] might at least show a little consideration for the man who has up to this time made the best chief executive that party has ever elected to that high office. Governor Ammons has made some mistakes but they have not been very vital ones. But no one can criticise him justly for deliberate false administration. He has, at least, tried to be honest, and give the state what he believed to be a fair and good administration. His [illegible] have been those of [illegible] rather than commission.

To announce the selection of another man in the party for Ammons' place shows a woeful lack of appreciation of one of their own, [illegible] in that no fault can be found by the members of that party if they want to be [illegible] with themselves, with the one they are to [illegible]. While it is true Governor Ammons has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection, [illegible] should prompt his [illegible] until he has served the best part of his term.

The Missouri River

BY GEORGE FITCH

Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

The Missouri river is a [illegible] colored [illegible] in [illegible] and infests seven states before it finally joins the Mississippi, which [illegible] all its [illegible] after [illegible] it [illegible] a nomadic river of highly [illegible] habits.

The Missouri is almost 3,000 miles long, and is generally about half a mile wide. It is composed of sandbars, [illegible] and water in equal parts. It is navigable as far as Omaha by [illegible] boats, and above that by catfish, canoes and large cottonwood trees.

The Missouri river is [illegible] used as a boundary line and is almost a total failure in this respect. This is because it has no fixed place of residence. The Missouri is always moving around from township to township. It is more restless than a flat-hunting woman in a large city. It is one of the few rivers in the world which not only drinks but eats. The Missouri banks and Missouri lives on

"The Missouri can eat a [illegible] corn field in a week."

cornfields. It is harder on farms than careless fashion. It is forever sidling up to a nice clay bank and eating about three miles of it. After it has taken a few mouthfuls of [illegible] it begins on the cornfields back of it. The Missouri can eat a 160-acre corn field in a week and show no ill effects—that is, it will look no worse than it was. But the cornfield will.

As the Missouri grazes upon the country like a gigantic cow, it moves rapidly from place to place, leaving its neglected and dessicated bed behind it. The government has attempted to improve the river by fixing lights on its banks and removing the snags, but as soon as one section is improved the Missouri moves out and flows happily through a forest ten miles away, acquiring several thousand brand new snags. If Iowa and Nebraska moved their state line as often as the Missouri does, citizens along the bank would have to look in the [illegible] reports each morning to [illegible] which set of laws to obey.

While the Missouri isn't eating cornfields, it is dodging slyly around the end of [illegible] railroad bridge and compelling the company to build a new span. The government requires the railways to maintain draw bridges across the channel of the river, but has neglected to provide detectives to keep track of the channel.

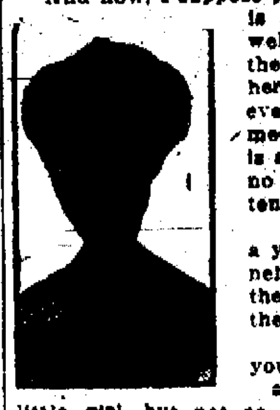
The Missouri is a grand and peculiar sight, but the man who finds a use for it will be one of the wonders of history. We should like to see the Panama canal gang try its hand at keeping the Missouri in the same place for a few years.

The Dog-in-the-Manger Woman

BY RUTH CAMERON

If her husband neglected her, that would be one thing; or, if, before marriage, she had not had her share of the masculine attention which every woman craves as her inalienable right. But her husband is really much nicer to her than the average run of three-year-wedded husbands; and before marriage she had rather more than her share of masculine attention. So you can't account for it on either of these grounds.

And now, I suppose you want to know who "she" is and what "it" means: very well, then. "She" is the dog-in-the-manger woman, and "it" is her habit of trying to annex every nice young man she meets, despite the fact that she is successfully married and has no right to distract their attention from marriageable girls.



As I write, I am thinking of a young married woman in our neighborhood, but I am sure there is one in yours, too, for the type is very common.

This particular woman has a younger sister living with her a very sweet and very pretty little girl, but not so vivacious and instantly attractive to men as herself. Now, if this woman would stand completely aside and give the younger girl a fair chance, I know the young men of the neighborhood would soon come to appreciate the latter's quiet sweetness and charm. But the married sister insists on occupying the foreground and so outshining and outsparkling the younger girl that by contrast the latter seems lifeless and uninteresting.

A young married woman is always attractive to young men. In the first place, when a man is looking for a wife, he goes about with a chip on his shoulder (so a young man once expressed it to me). That is, he is constantly watchful lest the girl who attracts him should in some way fail to measure up to his standard. But when he is with the young married woman he is not looking for a wife, and hence he admires more easily because his critical faculty is not on the alert. Again, a great many young men of today are terribly afraid that some girl is going to marry them before they know what is happening. With the married women they are more at ease because they need have no such fear, and yet again, the unmarried woman who is, consciously or subconsciously, waiting for a husband, is often so anxious to please that she defeats her own purpose and becomes unnatural, and hence less attractive. The young married women, on the other hand, is free to be perfectly natural, and in being so doubles her charm.

Of all these facts the dog-in-the-manger woman takes advantage, consciously or unconsciously, in her campaign. I call it a campaign, but, of course, she really never wins anything except, at best, an empty and useless admiration, a cheap excitement and an undesirable stimulus, bought at the cost of vitiated powers of normal enjoyment; and, at worst, deep unhappiness perhaps for herself alone, perhaps for two other people.

Perhaps, after all, it is the dog-in-the-manger woman I should pity more than the little sister she outshines. I wonder!

ODDS AND ENDS

Like all the educational institutions of the state, the Agricultural college [illegible] itself [illegible] by [illegible] of funds.—Fort Collins Review.

And yet the Review upholds the Ammons policy of spending $6,000 per day for the support of the militia in the strike zone, without making a single effective effort to end the strike.

From all classes comes a demand for statewide prohibition in Colorado, and workers are getting ready to take another fall out of the enemy of all mankind next fall. May God speed the work!—Cortez Journal.

Certainly no assistance can be expected from Satan.

Wonder if the Denver gambling scandal will be whitewashed. All parties in the deal are Dems.—Durango Herald.

Except the commissioner of public safety himself, Alexander Nisbet, who is one of the staunchest of old-line Republicans.

That Denver minister who said that Christianity alone could settle the coal strike was on the right track. But, where the [illegible] and [illegible] refuse to assist in a [illegible] spirit, it's the business of the state to inject Christianity into them, and force them to settle their disputes on a just basis.

The Boulder Herald says Henry C. Hall was weighed but not considered heavy enough for a place on the interstate commerce commission. Rather, in view of certain Wilson appointments, would it not better express it to say he was not light enough?

Newcastle, in spite of its own [illegible] affiliation, served a fine Christmas dinner to the convicts working on the road near there.

It is said to be costing the state $[illegible] a month to keep the guards in the field. Pretty expensive luxury for poor folks.—Gypsum Record.

And if you don't believe Colorado is poor, ask any of the state institutions.

When some fellows marry they seem to think they secured a chattel mortgage and not a marriage license.—Swink Advocate.

As editors can't afford to eat eggs in the winter even under a Republican administration, the rise in the price of eggs has not materially affected us, but we are still waiting to see prices drop on oatmeal, chuck steak, beans, dried fruit and crackers.—Routt County Republican.

And waiting in vain, poor man, so far as Democratic reduction of the h. c. of l. is concerned.

Nobody has yet seen those fine new railroad shops in Pueblo, of which President Bush failed to speak. Even the glorious climate that so engaged his attention is going back on us.—Pueblo Indicator.

Evident Pat Byrnes' Christmas turkey didn't sit well on his stomach.

Ammons is receiving everything from the Democratic party except support and he needs it now more vitally than any other thing that could be tendered him.—Sterling Advocate.

Democracy's aspiring politicians don't propose to get their fingers burned.

There will be hard-time dance in this city, at the usual place, on New Years eve. The management requests that everyone wear good shoes, as the floor will be in extra good condition—Cheyenne Wells News.

There is such a thing, evidently as too much realism.

The greatest menace that confronts Colorado City and Colorado Springs today is Ramona.—Evangelist Pratt.

We'll all take a whack at it next fall.

The only revenue the Telegraph gets out of this city is for liquor advertisements, yet its editor has become as much of a grandstand reformer as Clarence Phelps Dodge and his Gazette.—Colorado City Argus.

Now, will THAT hold you, Mr. Telegraph?

The Colorado Springs Gazette, the Progressive Republicans' ablest paper in the state.—Grand Junction Sentinel.

"Republican!" What have we ever done to the Sentinel to deserve this insult?

During all the time he was in the White house, T. R. carefully avoided the tariff question and currency reform. He would not even discuss tariff, and it remained for Woodrow Wilson to bring about these two reforms that mean so much to the business of the nation.—El Paso County Democrat.

T. R. was far more vitally interested in problems affecting the common man than in business problems. Hence he devoted himself to pure food, railroad control, and conservation, not only of public property, but of men. And those are the problems that count.

It looked pretty serious, but, before it was too late, one of our friends brought us six chickens. We celebrated Christmas, and Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays will also be celebrated. When Easter comes, we will have flowers.—Gypsum Record.

Governor Ammons has labored energetically and faithfully to bring about a settlement.—Grand Junction Sentinel.

It all depends on the definition of energy. T. R. settled the anthracite strike, though he had less power than Ammons has to settle the Colorado strike.

The Austin Journal wants to see a law initiated providing for the consolidation of all Colorado's educational institutions. Listen to the roar of protest from Golden, Boulder, Greeley, Fort Collins, et al.

Poor "Tom" Patterson! The News and Times are opposing him, he can't go to the Post, and the Express is the only paper in which he can voice his opposition to the water settlement plan proposed by the retail merchants.

You simply have to respect young Mr. Mitchell, mayor of New York. Both the G. O. P. and independent Democratic organizations are peeved at him, because he insists on choosing subordinates entirely irrespective of their political endorsements.

Now is a good time to have one's Christmas pictures framed—while they are new and clean.

Hardy's

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

January 5, 1884.

A football game in Denver between the Crowell High team of this city and the Rugby team of Denver resulted in a victory for the Crowells by a score of 2 to 0. The two points were the result of a touchdown by C. B. Ferrin.

There was good skating on both Johnson's ice pond and the Monument.

M. F. Bowers, newly elected constable of Manitou, and Frank Stewart, newly elected justice of the peace at [illegible] filed their [illegible] the county clerk's office.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

January 5, 1894.

The town of Altman, in the Cripple Creek district, was incorporated. It claimed the distinction of being the highest incorporated town in the world.

Herbert Stote left for a visit to Kansas City.

James G. Jennison of this city and Miss Hannah E. Pitts of Kokomo, Ind., were married by the Rev. M. D. Owens.

Government Ownership of Telegraphs and Telephones

European Experience in the Management of These Utilities Analyzed and Explained

Written for the Philadelphia Public Ledger by
ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE
Assistant Professor of Government, Harvard University

Within the time which recently two important public announcements came from President Wilson's cabinet concerning the telegraphs and telephones of the United States. One, from the attorney general gave [illegible] of the voluntary dissolution of the telegraph and telephone "trust" on terms declared to be satisfactory to the government; the other, from the postmaster general, contained a strong declaration in favor of the principle of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. The American people know something about competition in the telegraph and telephone industry, because they have tried that policy. Public ownership has not been tried here and if a decision is to be made presently between the two policies of private competition and public ownership, consideration of the results of public ownership where it has been tried is in order.

The policy of public ownership of telegraph and telephone is now practically universal in civilized countries outside of America. In England the telegraphs were acquired from private companies by purchase in 1870, and the telephones three years ago. On the continent of Europe the telegraphs have never been in private hands and the telephones were originally introduced by the state telegraph administrations or more or less promptly acquired by them after the commercial success of telephony had been demonstrated. Except in England the telegraphs were originally established by the governments of Europe because of their military importance. In England they were acquired by the government because they had come to be regarded as an integral part of the postal service. Both in England and on the continent of Europe the telephones were established or acquired by the several governments because they were recognized as a service of the same nature as the telegraphs and capable of being of most use to the public only when managed by the same authorities.

Competition, except in England, was never tried in the telegraph industry. In England it resulted a virtual division of territory by the companies nominally in competition with one another. Competition in the telephone industry was tried in several parts of Europe, but was not vigorous and long-continued anywhere except in Sweden, the government itself competed with the telephone company and drove it to the wall. In general competition in the telephone industry was a failure. Temporarily it sometimes brought about low rates and stimulated a rapid development. Sooner or later, however, the self-interest of competitors, or the disillusionment of public authorities put an end to active competition. Under the most favorable conditions telephone competition was found from the consumers' point of view to be simply an unthrifty duplication of capital, the burden of which did not fall directly upon their shoulders. Unless less favorable conditions it either impaired the value of the competing systems to the public, or compelled the later to pay for superfluous plant, or both. In short, competition as a permanent policy toward the telegraph and telephone industry was found to be both undesirable and impracticable.

Government telegraph and telephone systems in Europe have usually been profitable. Most of the larger European countries are too much in need of revenue to be able to afford the luxury of supplying the public with telegraph and telephone service at cost. In some countries, however, where the need for revenue has been less urgent, the service has been managed on the same principle as the United States postal service in the past; that is, with the emphasis on the service rather than on the profits. In England, for example, the telegraph service has not been profitable, although the post-office as a whole is profitable and in Switzerland the government aims just to make both ends meet, avoiding both a profit and a loss.

The quality of the telegraph and telephone service varies widely in different parts of Europe, as it does in the United States, according to the character of the demand and the ability of the public to pay. The British state telegraphs are the best in the world and the German and Swiss telephone service is no less satisfactory to the German and Swiss public than the American service at its best to the American public. European experience with public ownership to telegraphs and telephones [illegible] to indicate that the [illegible] government [illegible] can accomplish what they set out to accomplish. If they desire to make money out of the telegraphs and telephones they can do so; if they desire to make the service popular they can do that also. In some countries, for example in France, popularity seems to be sacrificed to profit; in other countries, such as England and Switzerland, profit is [illegible] liable to be sacrificed for popularity.

The development of the telegraph and telephone service also varies widely in different parts of Europe, just as it does in different parts of the United States. Germany and Switzerland have ten times as great a telephone development as Hungary and Italy, just as Iowa, for example, has ten times the development of Mississippi. In general the telephone development of Europe is behind that of the United States, but the fact is not in itself an indication of inferior capacity or enterprise on the part of government telephone administrations. The differences in telephone development in different parts of Europe must be explained in the main by differences in social and economic conditions in different parts of Europe, just as differences in telephone development in different parts of the United States must be explained in similar fashion. In Switzerland indeed the Federal telegraph administration introduced the telephone more rapidly than it was introduced in the United States by the Bell Telephone company and in Germany the imperial telegraph administration has always managed its great telephone system in a conspicuously business-like and efficient manner.

The rates charged by European governments for telegraph and telephone service are generally lower than the rates in the United States. Switzerland led the world, both in the establishment of low rates and in the introduction of sound principles of rate-making. But Switzerland is a small country. The greatest European telephone system and on the whole the best, is that of Germany. It is also the one which can with most propriety be compared with that of the United States. In the United States telephone rates show a wide range and marked local variations, but, speaking generally, so far as the nature of the service in the two countries admits of a comparison, they are not less than twice as high and not more as in Germany. The former ratio pre[illegible] than seven and one-half times as high

(Continued on Page Five.)

A PIG

I always like a pig.
His appetite is big;
But he isn't like a chicken with its
dig, dig, dig;
And he ain't like some men
Who are happy only when
They have grabbed the choicest morsel in the other fellow's pen.

A pig's not over-neat,
And his food's not always sweet;
And his highest aspiration is to eat,
eat, eat.
He's the synonym for greed.
But, unlike the human breed.
He doesn't keep on piling up a lot he
doesn't need.

Now, a hen will scratch around
Over forty leagues of ground.
And holler, "come and look at what
I've found, found, found."
And a man is much the same
With his thirst for empty fame,
But a pig just filled his stomach, caring naught for praise or blame.

Making an imposing front
Is the humans' favorite stunt,
While a pig dismisses pretense with a
grunt, grunt, grunt.
No, his figure isn't trig;
His mentality's not big;
And he's apt to be untidy—still, I always like a pig.
—January Lippincott's.

ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION

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Craig Seeks Indian Relics May Get Ignacio's Property

Dead Chieftain's Grandson Would Give Belongings to Springs Artist

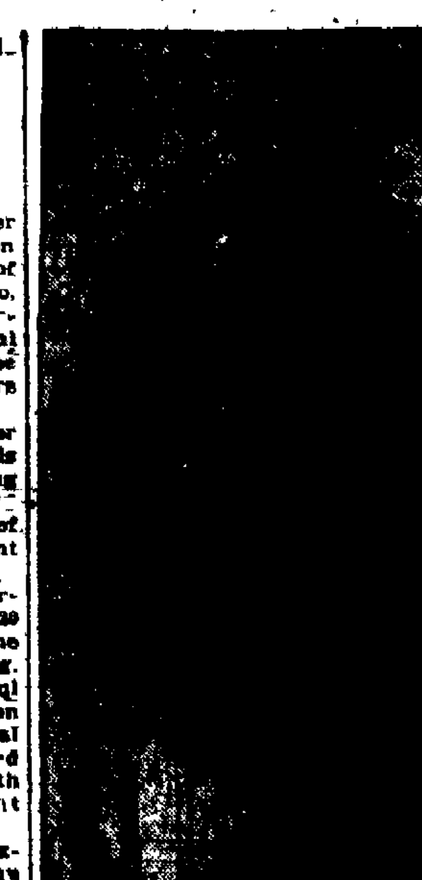
Charles Craig, the celebrated painter of west n life and an authority on Indian lore, may receive the bulk of the purely personal effects of Ignacio, the Ute chief who died at the reservation in southern Colorado several days ago. Ignacio was chief of three southern Ute tribes and was 86 years old.

Yesterday the artist received a letter from Ignacio's grandson, giving details of the old chief's death and saying that he believed it might be easy for Craig to obtain the collection of historically interesting and important relics of the famous chieftain.

"I had tried to buy a lot of important stuff from Ignacio for the last 20 years," said Craig yesterday, "but he always refused to dispose of anything. In many ways he was a wonderful Indian and was one of the finest men I have ever known. He was a natural leader of his people, big physically and mentally, fair in his dealings with the whites and thoughtful for the best interests of his tribesmen.

"For years Ignacio lived at the extreme west end of the reservation with others of his tribe who declined to take up the white men's mode of life and industry. Many of the Utes have taken up farming, but Ignacio never did. It was not necessary for him to do so as the tribes are well fixed financially by sums of pay ts from the government. On several occasions I tried to bring Ignacio to Colorado Springs, but he always refused, making the plea that it was hard enough to be compelled to live on a reservation without coming out once or twice a year for the sole purpose of parading for the palefaces.

"The old chief was generous during his lifetime to the degree that for years he gave away nearly everything he possessed. No one who went to him was turned away empty-handed. He posed for a portrait for me years ago. When I had finished I told him that of course I expected to pay for his services. He refused to accept any money. Then I told him I would fix it so that the store at which he purchased supplies would honor any orders that he might give and charge the amount to me. Several weeks later, after I had returned to Colorado Springs, I received a bill from the store. It was for $7 all that Ignacio had accepted in the way of groceries and tobacco for his services to me."



Ignacio, famous Ute chief, from a charcoal sketch made by Charles Craig, the widely known Indian painter.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES IN INCOME TAX LAW WHICH AFFECT HUSBAND AND WIFE

Statement Just Issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Gives Additional Details

Important changes in the income tax have been made since the issuance of the first set of regulations by the internal revenue office bearing on the payment of tax by husbands and wives or such separately. The principal changes are given in the following statement received here yesterday and issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner W. H. Osborn of Washington:

"Every single person and every married person not living with husband or wife in the sense below defined, who has a net income exceeding $3,000 per annum, is liable to pay the normal income tax under this law, but in making return for such tax may claim an exemption of $3,000 from their total net income.

"Husband and wife living together are entitled to an exemption of $4,000 only from the aggregate net income of both, which may be deducted in making the return of such aggregate income for taxation. However, when the husband and wife are separated and living permanently apart from each other, each shall be entitled to the exemption of $3,000.

Must Give Details of Income.

"If the husband and wife not living apart have separate estates the income then, both may be made on one return, but the amount of income of each and the full names and address of both must be shown in such return.

"The husband, as the head and legal representative of the household and general custodian of its income, should make and render the return of the aggregate income of himself and wife and for the purpose of levying the income tax it is assumed that he can ascertain the total amount of said income.

"If a wife has a separate estate, managed by herself as her own separate property and receives an income of more than $3,000, she may make return of her own income and if the husband has other net income, making the aggregate of both incomes more than $4,000, the wife's return should be attached to the return of her husband, or his income should be included in her return, in order that a deduction of $4,000 may be made from the aggregate of both incomes. The tax in such case however, will be imposed only upon so much of the aggregate income of both as shall exceed $4,000.

When Status May Be Determined.

"If either husband or wife separately has an income equal to or in excess of $3,000 a return of annual net income is required under the law and such return must include the income of both and in each case the return must be made even though the combined income of both be less than $4,000.

"If the aggregate net income of both exceeds $4,000 an annual return of their combined incomes must be made in the manner stated, although neither one separately has an income of $3,000 per annum. They are jointly and separately liable for such return and for the payment of the tax.

"The single tax or married status of the person claiming the specific exemption shall be determined as of the time of claiming such exemption if such claim be made within the year for which return is made, otherwise the status at the close of the year."

Oldest Resident Celebrates Mrs. Fairbanks Born 1813

Mrs. Mary Fairbanks, colored, who lives at 610 South Wahsatch avenue, is the only person in Colorado Springs who has passed the century mark. She was born in Virginia, January 4, 1813, and was 101 years old yesterday. Although the last few months have made a deep impression on her once strong constitution, she is still able to be about at times and bears the burden of her ill health cheerfully.

For several months Mrs. Fairbanks has been practically an invalid, being confined to her bed most of the time. She is often taken out in a wheel chair by friends and relatives who live near her.

Mrs. Fairbanks was raised in slavery and when quite young was sold among a drove of slaves to be taken to Louisiana to work in the cotton fields. She says that she was told that she would be taken back to see her mammy, but she never saw her again.

"I loved my mammy just as much as any white child loves its mother," said Mrs. Fairbanks. "I know it broke her heart to see me go.

"My new master in Louisiana was very cruel and wicked and I was beaten many times. When I was 18 years old, my master wanted me to get married in the slave way but I refused and told that I would rather die. I was cruelly beaten and came near drowning myself in the river but I changed my mind about that and decided to hope for the best.

"After many years of slavery, I was purchased for $1,800 by Mr. Fairbanks, a white man who had promised to marry me. He kept his promise and we lived together for about two years. He then sent me to Ohio and there, with my two children, I lived for several years. Fairbanks went to California during the gold excitement and sent me money regularly. He was lost with a ship on his return around the horn."

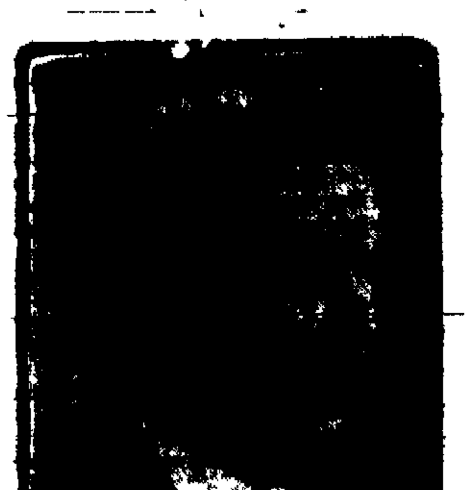
Mrs. Fairbanks lived in Cincinnati for several years and after the Civil war her daughter married George Motley who came with his wife to this city soon after the townsite was laid out by General Palmer. For years Motley was in the service of the general and more than 30 years ago, he brought Mrs. Fairbanks to this city.

In addition to her great-grandchildren, Mrs. Fairbanks has six grandchildren in this city, all of whom are among the most respected of the colored residents of the city. Until the death of her daughter, she lived at the Motley home, 715 South Weber street, but is now living with a granddaughter, Mrs. Turner at 610 South Wahsatch.

Mrs. Fairbanks is quite a philosopher in her own way and although she never had any education, her memory travels back to her childhood days. She is a firm believer in cold water for both drinking and bathing purposes and says that its use has helped her to attain her old age.

Start the new year right. Let The Pikes Peak Transfer and Storage Co. do your moving. Phone 160. Adv.

BURBANK TELLS HOW PERFECT MAN IS TO BE MOLDED



LUTHER BURBANK

"Let's talk about molding a better species," said Luther Burbank, world-famous plant wizard, in a recent interview. "For the laws of plants are the ways of men. A man who retards the growth of [illegible] plant resembles the lowly weed that I consign to the bonfire. His destiny is not well enough alone, and he should be cast aside if he refuses to adapt to new environment. The man who dulls his senses and clogs his physical structure through vices, and he also [illegible] his moral nature by stealing, lying and cheating, holds back his race inevitably. He cuts off the tendrils that are reaching toward a refined and perfect individual and social life, checking his progeny to grossness."

KNAPP TO ATTEND SINGLE TAX CAMPAIGN

Attend National Conference of Single Taxers in Washington and Give Many Lectures.

[illegible] J. Knapp, who conducted the [single] tax campaign in Pueblo, and [ha]s for some time been laying [gro]undwork for a similar campaign [in this] city, will leave today for Wash[ington], D. C., to attend the national [confer]ence of single taxers which will [be held] there January 15, 16 and 17. [En r]oute, Mr. Knapp will lecture on [the] tax in Kansas City, St. Louis [and C]incinnati and will give six lec[tures i]n Washington where he will take [part i]n the tax reform campaign now on. After the conference at [Washi]ngton, Mr. Knapp will be the [guest] of the Manhattan Single Tax [club], the oldest single tax organiza[tion in] this country, which was founded [by He]nry George himself in 1887 at [a banq]uet in New York city, later go[ing to] Boston, where he will lecture [Jan]uary 22.

[On] the return trip, he will speak [in Ha]ndler hall in Chicago, January 24, [and] C[incinnati] two days later.

[CHURC]HES WILL OBSERVE SPECIAL WEEK OF PRAYER

[illegible] [organic] heart trouble, in the Jno. W. [...]at at the Second Presbyterian [church], corner Fifteenth street and [Lexi]ngton avenue. The subject for [...] is "What Will We Do With Unanswered Prayers?"

JOHN H. CHADWICK DROPS DEAD FROM HEART ATTACK

Stricken After Church Service at Peoples Mission Had Lived in Springs 22 Years.

[illegible] organic heart trouble, in the Jno. W. Garrett store on East Huerfano street. He had just left the People's mission at 27 West Huerfano street, where he had attended church services.

When customers at the Garrett store noticed Chadwick's plight, the police were notified and the ambulance was sent to the scene. Dr. James M. Ferguson examined the man and pronounced him dead, and Coroner Lawrence Barrie was then notified. No inquest will be held.

Entering the store, Chadwick stopped and leaned against a cigar counter. A clerk asked him what he wanted and he said that he had just stopped to rest.

"I'm all out of breath," Chadwick said, and he then walked to rear of the store. A moment later he collapsed.

Chadwick came to Colorado Springs 22 years ago from Missouri. He had been troubled with asthma and heart trouble and sought this climate for relief. Three weeks ago he told friends that he had not been feeling well and that he considered going to a lower altitude.

Chadwick was an active worker at the People's mission, and persons who attended the services there last night said that he had complained of feeling badly. He is survived by a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Carl Beers. One brother also survives. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

CONCERT COLLECTION RUNS ABOVE EXPENSE

Sunday Orchestra Increasing in Interest Each Week—Capacity Crowd Out

For the first time during the present series of the Colorado Springs Musical club orchestra concerts, the collection has exceeded the expenses. Yesterday afternoon the contribution was slightly more than $1 in excess of the cost of the concert $11. C. before the collection exceeded the cost, but on this occasion Miss Amy Abrams, violinist, appeared on the program as soloist. The program Sunday, including soloist was furnished by orchestra members only.

Each Sunday the attendance at the concerts has increased, and the collection has increased in proportion. Yesterday the Princess theater was crowded before the concert began and a few moments later it was packed. And yesterday the concert was self-supporting. Musical club officials believe this condition will continue. If it does, the concerts are assured for the remainder of the season.

"Hungarian Lustspiel," Keler-Bela, easily was the best selection played yesterday, although the selections from Verdi's opera, "Traviata," and the march from "Carmen," Bizet, both were excellent. Mrs. Marie Briscoe, violinist, was soloist yesterday, playing Ten Have's Allegro Brilliante. Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins was accompanist.

HALF WITTED SLAYER TO ASK BOARD FOR PARDON

John Fields, Demented Youth Who Shot and Robbed Ranchman, Wants Life Sentence Commuted

John Fields, the half-witted youth, who was induced by George King to murder Peter Jackson, a hermit ranchman of Elbert county, and who was sentenced by Judge Sheafor July 11, 1911, to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary, has asked for a pardon. The state board of pardons, which meets in Denver Friday, will hear his case and decide whether the youth's sentence should be commuted, whether he should be freed or whether he shall remain within the prison walls at Canon City.

The Jackson murder was one of the most atrocious in Colorado crime annals. King, who has only one arm, planned the murder of the ranchman for his money. He influenced Fields to carry out the murder which the half wit did, shooting Jackson from ambush. Jackson was robbed of about $800, which was later recovered.

The men were tried before Judge Sheafor at Kiowa county. King received a sentence of death, which was later commuted to life imprisonment. Fields was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced for life.

SOCIALISTS HEAR TALK FAVORING SINGLE TAX

Ernest Sinton Tells What Movement Has Accomplished, and Predicts Its Adoption in This City Soon

Explaining in detail the operation of the single tax, then outlining the work planned by the single tax organizations of Colorado, Ernest Sinton addressed a Socialist meeting last night in Carpenters hall. Much interest was manifested in the new movement, and it is likely that the Socialists will arrange to have several more addresses on the subject within the near future.

"Pueblo has accepted the single tax; Colorado Springs will adopt the single tax amendment at the next city election, and the state will make it a law within the next few years," said Sinton. "The campaign cannot be anything but successful. More and more interest is being displayed in the movement here, and I firmly believe the single tax amendment will be passed at the next election in this city. We have only to point to Pueblo to prove our statements of its benefits.

"Since the single tax amendment was adopted in Pueblo, the Commerce club of that city has received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country concerning it, many asking for information with a view of removing to the southern Colorado metropolis. A single tax club with a membership of 2,000 has been organized and will make every effort to have the law enforced in every sense, if necessary, take matters to the courts. We expect the new law will prove even more successful after a few months."

Mr. Sinton described the single tax movement and told clearly and concisely what the new form of taxation means to the people of a community. He pointed out the benefits that would be received in Colorado Springs and said that definite figures would be obtainable as soon as the work in the county assessor's office is completed.

Government Ownership of Telegraphs and Telephones

(Continued From Page Four.)

vails between local pay station rates in cities and the latter between toll rates on certain long-distance calls. The explanation of this contrast is to be found in part in the lower general level of prices and wages which prevails in Europe. But this is not a complete explanation. Without doubt there are certain economies which are facilitated by government ownership and operation, provided that the public administrative system is properly organized.

Governments can raise capital more cheaply than private companies, they need not, though they often do, pay more for labor, and they can build up methods of management capable of maintaining more satisfactory relations with the public than seems possible under private control. In Germany much of the effectiveness of the imperial telegraph and telephone administration is the result of its intimate and harmonious relations with the public which it serves. To a certain extent these good relations are in turn the result of the effective organization of the public itself. In Germany the public does not leave the representation of its interests wholly to self-appointed persons or to politicians. The commercial and industrial interests in each locality are represented by quasi-public chambers of commerce, organized in accordance with law and recognized by the government as the official representatives of the city as concerned in all administrative affairs. The agricultural and other economic interests are similarly organized and recognized by the government. Questions of public policy arising in connection with the administration of such utilities as the telegraphs and telephones are determined by and with the advice and consent of the special representatives of the various economic interests of the empire as well as of the political representatives. It has been found that in such business the best security for the establishment of reasonable rates is to give those who are to pay the rates a voice in their making, and the best security for the accurate adjustment of the supply to the demand is to give those who are to use the service a share of the responsibility for its creation.

The great advantage of public ownership lies in the power of control that goes with it, but this power cannot be used most effectively unless the public is awake to its opportunity and so organized as to give clear and forceful expression to its wishes. If the example of some European countries is an inspiration that of others is a warn-

[AMBA]SSADOR WILLARD ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT

[MA]DRID, Jan. 4.—The American [amba]ssador, Joseph E. Willard, of [Richm]ond, Va., made official announcement today of the engagement [of hi]s daughter, Miss Belle Wyatt [Willar]d, to Kermit Roosevelt, son of [ex-Pr]esident Roosevelt. The marriage probably will take place late in [the sp]ring.

[Ger]man pencil manufacturers are [goin]g to California incense cedar for [the] wood. The establishment of a factory in California is not im[possi]ble.

Typos, No. 82, Name Officers for Year

At the regular meeting of Colorado Springs Typographical union No. 82, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the year 1914: William J. Snider, president; Cleveland J. Hinckley, vice president; Stephen O'Donnell, secretary-treasurer; Eldon D. Woodworth, recording secretary; J. E. Cheely, R. H. Suttle, Louis Albrecht, executive committee; C. J. Hinckley, Louis Albrecht, L. E. Derr, delegates to Federated Trades council; S. A. Hoon, T. P. Maitland, W. A. McCabe and William I. Reilly, delegates to Allied Printing Trades council.

Thomas McCaffery of this city who has served on the board of the trustees at the Union Printers home almost from the opening of the institution, was unanimously indorsed for reelection at the coming election of the International Typographical union, which will be taken by referendum vote May 27.

BEACHEY LOOPS LOOP SEVEN TIMES IN AIR

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Turning seven somersaults in a biplane in one flight today, Lincoln Beachey of San Francisco established a new aviation record. One of the loops was executed directly above a crowd of more than 20,000. In another loop Beachey did what is known as the "corkscrew" twist while his aeroplane was in a perpendicular position.

A feature of this exhibition was a somersault performed around a hydroaeroplane. Since he turned his first somersault in the air, five weeks ago, Beachey has done the trick 43 times.

Personal Mention

R. R. Bingham returned yesterday from a business trip to Ord, Neb.

Miss Ruth A. Brown left yesterday for Greeley, where she is attending college.

Miss Hazel Rhoda Davis has returned from Denver where she has been the guest since Christmas of Miss Dorothy Steele.

Miss Kathel Pierce left for Greeley yesterday afternoon after a two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Pierce, 615 North Spruce street.

Lee Worth left for Golden yesterday afternoon to resume his studies at the School of Mines afetr a two weeks' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Worth, 21 North Thirteenth street.

Miss Edith Vaughn left yesterday afternoon for Alamosa, where she is teaching in the high school. Miss Vaughn spent the Christmas holidays visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Russell, 1101 North Weber street.

The Misses Pearl, Marguerite and Marjory Stewart left for Greeley yesterday after a stay of two weeks in this city. The two later are attending the State Teachers college at Greeley.

Deaths and Funerals

Finley Sanford, aged 2 years and 9 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Sanford, died yesterday morning at the family home, 401 North Weber street. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

The funeral of Elizabeth I. Scurr, sister of H. A. Scurr, who died Saturday night at Manitou, of apoplexy, will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the Hallett & Baker undertaking rooms. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Societies and Clubs

Mrs. Gunnell's district of the First Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Margaret Metz, 903 North Corona street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The regular meeting of the North Eastern Improvement Society will be held this evening, in the offices of the Pikes Peak Floral company, at 8 o'clock.

The art and literature department of the Woman's club will meet at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at I. O. O. F. hall. Mrs. Louise Rinehardt will give two German readings by Sudermann and Hauptmann.

More than 120,000,000 board feet of timber was given away free by the government last year to settlers and miners living in or near the national forests.

EARLE WOULD BECOME RECONCILED WITH WIFE

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 4.—Friends have offered their good offices to bring about a settlement of the domestic troubles of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American painter and his first wife, Marie Emilie Fischbacher, the mother of the boy Harold whom Earle is accused of abducting from school.

Earle says he is ready to submit to arbitration and is awaiting word from Mrs. Fischbacher.

Earle and his companion, Miss Charlotte Herman, known also as "Mrs. Evans," are still in jail and are receiving the treatment of ordinary prisoners. The American minister to Norway, Albert G. Schmedeman, is endeavoring to obtain more favorable conditions for them.

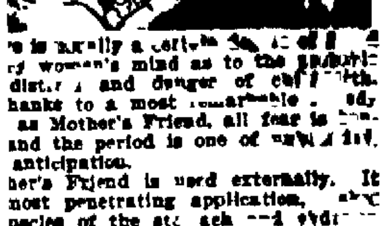
Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

[Sto]rk and Cupid Cunning Plotters

[...] will [Bring] a Little Sunbeam to Brighten the Home



[The]re is naturally a certain [...] in every woman's mind as to the probable distress and danger of childbirth. [T]hanks to a most remarkable remedy, known as Mother's Friend, all fear is banished and the period is one of joyful anticipation.

[Mot]her's Friend is used externally. It [has] most penetrating application, [...] muscles of the stomach and abdomen, so they expand easily and naturally [withou]t pain, without distress, and with [all] that peculiar nervousness, [...] other symptoms that tend to [...] expective mother. Thus Cupid and [St]ork are held up to veneration; they [are] rated as cunning plotters to have aid the [...] of a little sunbeam to gladden the [home] and brighten the [...] of a host of families.

[The]re are thousands of women who have [used] Mother's Friend, and thus know [...] that it is one of our [...] [...] healthy, happy [...].

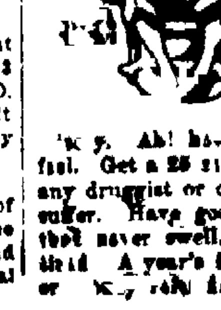
It is sold by all druggists at $1.00 [a b]ottle, and is especially recommended as a preventive of caking breasts and all such distress.

[Wri]te to Bradfield Regulator Co., 131 [Lamar] Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their very [instructive] book to expectant mothers [...] of Mother's Friend [...].

"TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.



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TEXAS NIGHT EXPRESS (Train No. 8) leaves daily 2:05 A. M. (Pullman Sleeper open at 9 P. M. for occupancy).

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THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN SPORT CIRCLES

Edited for THE GAZETTE by T. W. Ross

HARVARD HAD BIGGEST YEAR IN HISTORY DURING 1913

Crimson Athletes Led Competition in the Major and Minor Collegiate Sports

The year 1913 was certainly a fat year for the athletic teams of Harvard university. For the same reason it is a lean year for a good many other universities which in the past have been accustomed to triumph over the Crimson.

It was the second year in succession that the Crimson athletes led the eastern universities in championship titles. In summarizing the results of the year the writer has considered the four major sports and the 12 minor sports.

For the purposes of computation, each championship is regarded as a unit ... the seven universities ... divided among them the ... as follows:

Harvard, 4½; Pennsylvania, 3; Yale, 3; Cornell, 3; Syracuse, 1; Columbia, 1; Johns Hopkins, ½. The following shows the 16 sports considered and the winner in each:

Baseball—Harvard.
Basketball—Yale.
Track Athletics Pennsylvania.
Rowing Syracuse.
Cross Country—Cornell.
Baseball—Cornell.
Hockey Pennsylvania.
Fencing Columbia
Association Football—Harvard
Golf—Yale.
Gymnastics Pennsylvania.
Hockey Harvard.
Lacrosse Harvard, Johns Hopkins
Tennis Harvard.
Wrestling Cornell.
Swimming Yale.

The return to the top in the field of intercollegiate athletics of the Harvard ... and the retention of this supremacy constitutes one of the year's most notable features. This return to the front rank is not necessarily because Harvard possesses better men than her rivals, but because there is not so much faculty restriction as there was at Cambridge. During the latter years of Doctor Eliot's regime not a great deal of encouragement was given to Harvard's intercollegiate competition. On the contrary Doctor Eliot would have stopped intercollegiate football had he been able, and his entire policy was to develop competition within the college rather than with other institutions.

Over the Eliot Depression.

With an end put to this period of ... Harvard has come to the front with leaps and bounds, and now all her athletic teams are so well equipped with material and so ably coached and managed that it will be a most difficult matter to dislodge the Crimson

Harvard men won the championship outright in football, association football, hockey, tennis and divided honors in lacrosse with Johns Hopkins This gives the Crimson a score of four and a half points, a margin of one and a half over Pennsylvania, Yale and Cornell, who tied for second honors with three points each. If it be admitted that a championship in major ... is worth more than one in a minor sport the tie for second place is ... Pennsylvania and Yale, for all of Cornell's victories were in the ... sports.

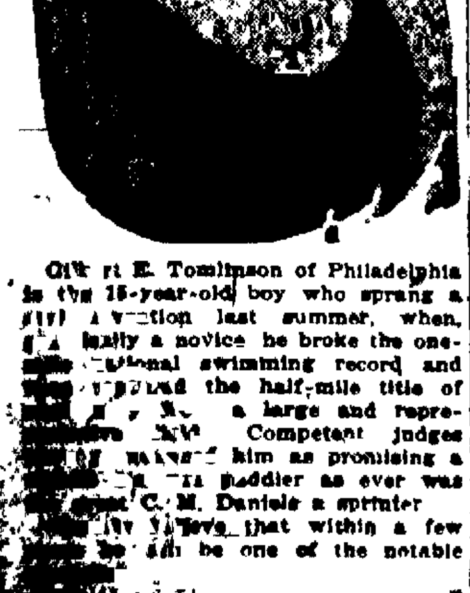
What makes Harvard's record the more remarkable is that not only did the Crimson win outright more championships than its rivals, but it finished ... in another major sport championship and was well towards the ... in the other two. The Crimson ... second to Pennsylvania in the track and field championship, while in baseball and rowing it is a question whether they should be ranked second or third. On the diamond Harvard beat Yale in two out of three games. Yale is given the championship on the season's record, but there is no doubt that Harvard deserves to rank either second or third. Furthermore, it is a notable fact that Harvard was unusually strong on the water. The Crimson was beaten by Cornell in a two-mile race and by Princeton in another ... affair. But Harvard made tremendous improvement after the Princeton defeat and certainly deserves to rank third among the year's crews.

It is not contended in this article that Harvard deserves the intercollegiate football championship of America. The Crimson did not play any western teams, so it must always remain an open question whether or not Harvard could beat either Chicago or Michigan, the two best teams in the middle west. The majority of impartial critics are of the opinion that Harvard could have beaten both these teams, but in the absence of a game, Harvard's football honors must be restricted to the east There is no doubt, however, that this year's Harvard eleven was stronger than that of 1912. It played an unusually hard schedule and came through without a defeat

Almost Perfect Football.

Harvard played well-nigh perfect football against Yale, and although the score was not as one-sided as it was a year ago the Crimson deserves the entire margin of victory by which the game was won. With the exception of forward passing, the value of which is greatly in dispute, Harvard had a more perfect offense and defense than any team the writer has ever seen. Coach Haughton developed the running, plunging and the kicking game perfectly. This he was able to do because he had a line which from tackle to tackle played defensive football of a stonewall nature. The two ends, Hardwick and O'Brien, not only played high-class defensive football, but they revived the old offense of the end around play It was this defense which finally broke up the Yale defense Then, too, Harvard had a most wonderful backfield, a combination even superior to that of 1912 Not in years has any team produced a better open field runner and kicker than Mahan, while Brickley must be regarded as an even more wonderful player than Coy, the captain of Yale's championship 1909 team.

Boy of Fifteen May Be Champion Swimmer



Gilbert E. Tomlinson of Philadelphia is the 15-year-old boy who sprang a ... last summer, when, ... a novice he broke the ... national swimming record and ... the half-mile title of ... a large and representative ... Competent judges ... him as promising a ... paddler as ever was ... C. M. Daniels a sprinter ... that within a few ... will be one of the notable ...

FORD SAYS MACK WILL WIN TITLE AGAIN IN 1914--IF--

Young Pitchers Must Show Class to Handle Part of Hurling Burden, He Says

DENVER, Jan 4—The only thing Connie Mack has to worry about next year is his young pitchers, said Russell Ford of the Yankees, who is wintering in Denver If they come through the Athletics should win again, Ford says.

"Washington, Boston and Cleveland are certain to furnish strong competition," said Ford "Should Walter Johnson get injured however the Senators would be out of it The same thing applies to Wood of the Boston team and Gregg of Cleveland But with even breaks these three clubs should land in the first division I think the Yankees will lead the second division"

IRON MASK MAKES A NEW RECORD ON JUAREZ TRACK

EL PASO Tex Jan 4—A new world's record for six furlongs of 1 09 3-5 was made by Iron Mask of the Jefferson Livingston stables at the Juarez race track today when he beat Pan Zareta in a match race The horse held the former world's record of 1 10 4-5 for the same distance Iron Mask was trained by Mose Goldblatt

Iron Mask ran the first three furlongs in 33 half a second better than the world's record for this distance he stepped the half-mile in 45 one and one-fifth seconds under the world's record and went the five furlongs in 56 2-5 one and three-fifths seconds faster than the world's record

Jockey John Loftus rode Iron Mask

BASKETBALL RESULTS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL LEAGUE

The Liller basketball team defeated the Lowell team Saturday night in a one-sided game by the score of 31 to 11. The Washington school team won from the Columbia quintet by the score of 39 to 25.

DETROIT WINS A MEET

DETROIT, Mich, Jan 4.—Detroit has been awarded the world's amateur and professional roller skating championship meet to be held March 12 to 25, inclusive, it was announced tonight

Old Jack Powell who pitched for the St. Louis Browns for a good many seasons, batted for a mark of .181 last season and pilfered one sack, which is a lot ... than ...

Lipton Will Not Lift Cup; Says Vanderbilt

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT (ABOVE), SIR THOMAS LIPTON (BELOW) AND TYPES OF YACHTS THAT WILL RACE FOR AMERICA'S CUP.

The frequent dispatches from the other side that tell of the wonderful features of the new Shamrock IV that Sir Thomas Lipton is building for the purpose of lifting the America's cup, are not worrying American yachtsmen, according to Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is building a defender. The cup will remain here, Vanderbilt assures his friends.

College Oarsmen Busy
Briton Enjoys Rooting

Wisconsin Crew in West and Columbia and Syracuse Show Up Strong

NEW YORK Jan 4—With the passing of the holiday season the short period of rest allowed the college oarsmen is completed From now until late in June the struggle for seats in the racing shell and the daily training grind will continue without intermission Coaches are overhauling rowing machines rigging barges and generally preparing for 1914 which, it is predicted will be the greatest college rowing year in the history of the sport Eight universities or colleges in the east one in the middle west and three on the Pacific coast have already planned their rowing campaigns, which include a large number of dual, triangular and intercollegiate title regattas than ever before recorded in this country Abroad Oxford and Cambridge are near the halfway mark in their training for their annual race and their progress is being closely watched by two of the eastern universities in view of a possible international inter varsity regatta before midsummer

Season Promising

The eastern college rowing situation considered as a whole is one of the most promising in recent seasons Aside from Columbia and Syracuse there are large and veteran squads available at every institution which advocates rowing In almost every case more than 50 per cent of the oarsmen who won their 'varsity letters in 1913 regattas are trying for places in the eights again and are supplemented by excellent material from last year's freshmen combinations The recent ruling of the intercollegiate stewards providing for a race for second eights in place of the fours on the Hudson, will also provide extra places for the aspiring sweepswingers Under this ruling it will be necessary for those colleges which desire to compete in all three events on the Hudson to develop and seat 24 oarsmen in the shells for the 'varsity, second and freshmen races

The open winter has proved a help in the fall practice and several of the coaches report that their charges were able to establish new records for late autumn rowing during 1913 Coach Courtney had six eights in the water on December 6 and has planned to send his crews out at every favorable opportunity during the entire winter At Syracuse, Coach Ten Eyck, who has just signed a five-year contract, is also planning for an early season start. If the board of stewards of the I. R. A. will permit the students of the forestry department to row for the Orange, Ten Eyck's worries will be eliminated. A stiffer proposition faces Jim Rice at Columbia, for the New York university squad appears to grow smaller each year, and Rice finds it difficult to secure even a fair number of students physically suited for the hard four-mile race on the Hudson

The situation at Pennsylvania and Yale is much alike, in that both colleges are working with new coaches. At New Haven a trio, composed of Richard Armstrong, captain of the '95 crew, Guy Nicholls of England and C. F. Giannini, recent New York Athletic club coach will direct the work of the Eli crewmen At Philadelphia Vivian Nicholls, a brother of Guy, has replaced Ellis Ward, and the work of these famous English oarsmen who expect to develop a stroke combining the best points of both the English and American systems, will be watched with interest At Harvard, Princeton and the United States Naval academy there is no change in the established order of coaching and reports from all three institutions are optimistic.

Further west the University of Wisconsin is preparing for another return to the Hudson with a crew which will prove fully as dangerous as that of 1913 The Badgers are fortunate in possessing a squad of heavy, powerful candidates, with the varsity material drawn from the freshmen and varsity eighths of last season. The great sprint in the final mile of the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie last June has done much to restore the confidence of the western colleges regarding their ability to row as fast and far as their eastern brethren As a result, Washington, California and Stanford, in addition to Wisconsin, are all looking forward to the possibility of rowing on the Hudson next spring On the Pacific coast all three university squads are in active training, and heavy, powerful eighths are forecasted. The winner of the Pacific coast regatta will come east to Poughkeepsie, as has been the case during the past two years, and there is the bare possibility that all three may ask for invitations, so strong is the desire to show the east what the far coast crews can do with shell and sweep.

How English View Football.

An English writer, in describing a Yale-Harvard baseball game, played at Soldiers' field, gives a new and picturesque view of the sidelights of the contest as seen by foreign eyes:

"At the crisis in the fortunes of the game, the spectators take a collective and important part. The athletic committee appoints a 'cheer leader' for the occasion. Every five or 10 minutes this gentleman, a big, fine figure in white, springs out from his seat at the foot of the stands, addresses the multitude through a megaphone with a 'One! Two! Three!' hurls it aside, and with a wild flinging and swinging of his body and arms, conducts 10,000 voices in the Harvard yell That over, the game proceeds, and the cheer leader sits quietly waiting for the next moment of peril or triumph I shall not easily forget that figure, bright in the sunshine, conducting with his whole body, passionate, possessed by a demon bounding in the frenzy of his inspiration from side to side, contorted, rhythmic, ecstatic. It seemed so wonderfully American, in its combination of entire wildness and entire regulation, with the whole just a trifle fantastic.

"Completely friendly and befriended as I was, I couldn't help feeling at moments very alien and very, very old—even more so than after the protracted game had ended in a victory for Harvard, when the dusty plain was filled with groups and lines of men dancing in solemn harmony, and a shouting crowd broken by occasional individuals who could find some little eminence to lead a Harvard yell from and who conducted the bystanders, and then vanished, and the crowd swirled on again"

A new gymnasium game of considerable benefit to football players in these days of open and forward pass tactics has been evolved by Maurice Kent, assistant football coach at the University of Iowa The game is played with a football, but resembles basketball, in that scores are made by throwing the ball through hoops at each end of the gymnasium floor.

The idea fo the game came as a result of observation which disclosed the fact that football men who had played basketball were as a rule much more efficient in the use of the forward ... than those who had no experience at the indoor game

Charles Murphy may trade Infielder Red Corridon to Milwaukee for Pitcher Hovlik. Charles W. may also decide to trade Schulte, with whose work he was not satisfied ...

FOOTBALL CHANGES OPPOSED BY COACH BROOKE OF PENNA.

Keep Kickoff, He Says; Let the Forward Pass Alone and Increase Goal Value

Plan for Another Official Is Favored by Walter Camp But Costs Much

The changes recommended in the football rules by the American Collegiate association in New York in annual session on Tuesday are not favored in toto by George H Brooke, head coach at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brooke is strongly opposed to any change in the forward pass or in adding a field judge to the list of officials.

The specific changes recommended and Mr. Brooke's comment on them are as follows:

1 Numbering the players.
2 Goals from touchdowns to be kicked from the point where they crossed the line of scrimmage.
3 Suggestion for consideration of abolishing the kickoff.
4 Passes from behind the line of scrimmage that fail to be dead from the point where the ball was thrown.
5 Increase the value of field goals to one point less than score made by touchdown.
6 The addition of a field judge to the corps of officials.

"I lean toward the numbering of the players," said Brooke yesterday. "I saw the polo match last season, and was able to follow the four men because they were numbered. I know that it will help the spectators, but it cannot improve the game. It should be given a trial.

"The second suggestion is not so good. Often a man gets clear on a fumble or thrown pass and he can cross the goal line at almost any point. Another team might carry the ball, by a great display of offensive power, from their own 10-yard line all the way down the field. When the goal posts loomed up in front of them the opposition would concentrate there to check them and prevent them from scoring. The strongest team would have to run any risk to score.

"Keep the kickoff. It is part of the game, and it is a pretty play. Dick Marshall beat Michigan in 1912 and tied Carlisle in 1913 on the kickoff with his speed. It is like the cavalry charge in war. I cannot remember any one being hurt on Franklin field on that play.

"Let the forward pass alone would be what I should say regarding it. It's a lively play. Either strike it from the rules or allow it to retain all its present hazards.

"I am in favor of increasing the value of a field goal another point. Two field goals today are not worth a touchdown and a goal from touchdown, while with another point added they would count four points and two of them exceed in value a touchdown and goal from touchdown.

"The addition of a field judge would not help. There are enough officials now to run the game properly. A referee in the field and an umpire, when competent, can control the game.

"The rules committee will consider these changes, then act. I don't know what they will accept from the American Collegiate association or what they have themselves to offer in the way of changes in the code. Walter Camp wants another official. I think the smaller colleges will object because of the expense."

RED HOT SESSION ... 'COMMISH' TODAY

Players Frat Demands and Reserve Clause Will Be Discussed

Question of Desertion of Joe Tinker and Brown Will Not Be Touched

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Members of the National baseball commission arrived tonight to attend the sessions of the commission which, it was predicted, will add new pages to baseball history before adjournment. The sessions will begin tomorrow.

Among the arrivals were President Ban Johnson of the American league, Secretary John Heydler of the National league and John K. Tener, governor of Pennsylvania and recently elected president of the National league, is expected early tomorrow.

Foremost among the questions up for the commission's consideration are the demands of the new Baseball Players federation. The national commission will not alone consider the requests, for the national board of minor leagues has appointed a committee to attend

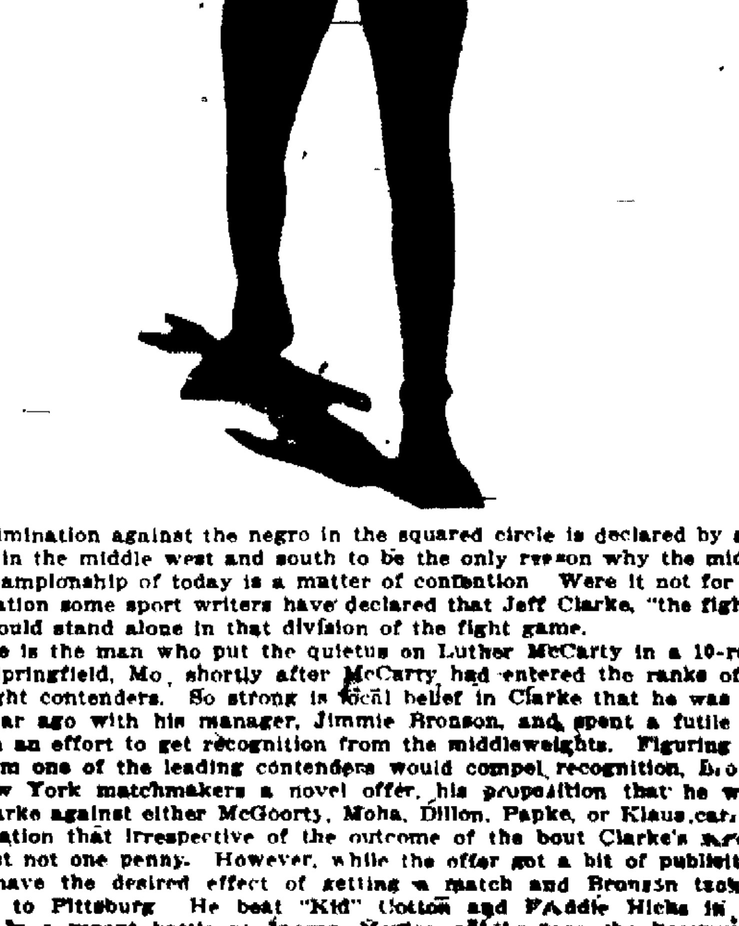
The commission will meet tomorrow morning and hear the annual report of its chairman, August Herrmann, and its secretary, John E. Bruce. Officers for the ensuing year will be chosen and from all indications both Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Bruce will succeed themselves. After the election a number of cases of minor importance will be decided by the commission after which it will go into a conference with the commission from the national board relative to the requests from the players' federation. Chairman August Herrmann of the national commission, plans to hold a conference on Tuesday with the committee appointed by the Baseball Players federation, which will be headed by David Fultz.

Chairman Herrmann announced tonight that the commission and the committee from the national board will decide tomorrow whether the meeting with the players' federation committee would be open to the public.

The requests of the players' federation deals exhaustively with the subject of contracts and the wording of the reserve clauses

It is probable that the commission will not take official action ... the federal league insofar as the ... ing up by the new league of Joseph Tinker and Mordecai Brown is concerned.

If He Had a Chance He Would Be the Best



Discrimination against the negro in the squared circle is declared by sport followers in the middle west and south to be the only reason why the middleweight championship of today is a matter of contention Were it not for that discrimination some sport writers have declared that Jeff Clarke, "the fighting ghost," would stand alone in that division of the fight game.

Clarke is the man who put the quietus on Luther McCarty in a 10-round bout at Springfield, Mo, shortly after McCarty had entered the ranks of the heavyweight contenders. So strong is local belief in Clarke that he was sent east a year ago with his manager, Jimmie Bronson, and spent a futile four months in an effort to get recognition from the middleweights. Figuring that a win from one of the leading contenders would compel recognition, Bronson made New York matchmakers a novel offer, his proposition that he would match Clarke against either McGoorty, Moha, Dillon, Papke, or Klaus carrying the stipulation that irrespective of the outcome of the bout Clarke's services would cost not one penny. However, while the offer got a bit of publicity, it did not have the desired effect of getting a match and Bronson took his "protege" to Pittsburg He beat "Kid" Cotton and Freddie Hicks in easy fashion. In a recent battle at Juarez, Mexico, Clarke won the heavyweight championship of Mexico by knocking out Rufe ... in 12 rounds.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Wants Wants Wants Wants Wants

[W]ANTED Male Help

[illegible]

...ith horse to carry paper route. ... to C. J. ...lbeck, Gazette mail... before 8 a. m.

...[illegible] ...and have, 25c. 120 N. Nevada ...rext!

...ED ...hree man to shovel snow ... Ranch.

[WA]NTED Female Help

...LD—Girl for general housework. Do not apply unless competent cook and ... [illegible] worker. Ad... N-88, Gazette.

... LINDGREN—Face and scalp ...list. Hair dressing, manicuring ... Vibrator ... Lennox hotel, Main 211.

...ED School girl to ... for ... and board; good home. N-77, ...

...ED—Good general girls, $40 and ... Henderson Emp. Agency, 20 E. ...

..., gents' and children's suits ... bought and sold at 33 N. ... Phone Main 484.

...YMENT BUREAU 45 First ...nal Bank Bldg. Mrs. Fhind... Main 21...

...ED—Male and female help. ...rson Employment Office, 20 E. ... Phone 2916.

...A first-class ... and ...house... lady. 14 E. Bijou.

... [illegible] for general ...work. M. ...

[W]ANTED Situations

...TION wanted by capable, experienced ... lady; position as ...and companion to invalid, or ... to children; best references ... N-6, Gazette.

... [illegible] ... take charge of ... [illegible] ... Address N-54.

...RIENCED girl wants work; ... clerking, light ... companion; small wages. ...

... — Experienced ... divert ... strictly sober. ... Main 2215.

...IENCED bookkeeper and accountant ... salary; not ... N-66, Gazette.

... cook wants ... or inquire 309 E. Huerfano.

... [illegible] wants position ... Address N-65, Gazette.

... [illegible]

[WA]NTED Miscellaneous

... [illegible] ... E. T. O...

...W, gentlemen's left-off clothing ...ht, sold. Ph. 204. 22 E. Huerfano.

...Y razor blades sharpened. ... Myers, 111 E. Huerfano St.

...ED—Baby buggy, in good condition; state price. N-48, Gazette.

...12 blades sharpened. Sun Drug and Fiedler's cigar store.

...pits emptied; job work done. ...e Main 2487.

[HOR]SES AND VEHICLES

[FOR S]ALE—Pony, 700 pounds; saddle, ...e, blanket; all in good condition; ...all and see me. 716 N. Arcadia.

...8-year-old mare, heavy with weight 1,050 pounds, for sale. ...9 N. Pine.

[FOR] SALE—Horse, buggy and harness. 17 West Costilla.

[WANT]ED—Milk wagon, suitable for ...horse. Phone Main 3452W.

[HOR]SES, 2 small, 2 large; harness, buggy. Cucharas St. Corral.

[HORS]ES bought, sold and exchanged. ...aras St. Corral, 7 E. Cucharas.

DRESSMAKING

QUEEN CITY COLLEGE OF [DR]ESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING.

...g your material and I will teach ... make garments that are perfect ...and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. G. ABENDSHIEN, Instructor. Phone Main 318. ... 19-20 El Paso Bank Building.

...kind of fine hand sewing or art ...lework, called for and delivered. ... reasonable. Address N-62, Gaz.

...EXCHANGE—Dressmaking for ...o lessons for two children. Ad... M-87, Gazette.

[EXPE]RIENCED dressmaker, satisfaction guaranteed. 110 North Wahsatch. Phone Red 293.

[FIRST-C]LASS dressmaker wants dressing by day. Phone M3112R.

[SEWI]NG by the day, $1.00. Call 1419 ...rado Ave.

CLAIRVOYANTS

...SAMPSON—Noted psychic; all ...r guar. Readings daily. Spiritual ...gs Sun. Thurs. eves., 8 sharp. ... Tejon. Phone Main ...

[Ty]pewriters and Sundries

...[TYPEWR]ITER REPAIRING. Over 20 ...experience. Western prices. ... Kiowa. Phone Main 624.

MISCELLANEOUS

...N, experienced with children ...care a child; good care; ... [illegible] Terms reasonable. P. O. ...

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

8-ROOM cottage, 1722 Grant Ave.
4-room cottage, 1005 Colo. avenue.
5-room cottage, 215 South 10th St.
[illegible]

F. HENRY MILLER
1012 COLORADO AVENUE.

4-ROOM bungalow, nicely furnished, with piano; strictly modern. Call Main 2916, except Sundays. 1115 E. San Rafael St.

TWO neat, clean, newly furnished cottages; rent, $15 to $25 month. 1715 Wood.

$15, $20, MODERN, 4-r, sunny flat; gas range, porch; adults. 2115 N. Tejon.

6-ROOM modern house; south exposure; well furnished; near college. 1202 N. Tejon.

FLAT of five rooms; thoroughly modern. Inquire 1021 N. Wahsatch.

NEATLY fur. 3-room cottage, 3 blks. High school. $8 month. Ph. 3429W.

6 ROOMS, partly furnished, $15; key at 108 N. Spruce. Phone Hyland 96W.

4-ROOM cottage, well furnished, close in, reasonable. Inquire 115 S Cofona.

VERY convenient 3-room cottage, close in. 426 E. Platte.

10-ROOM modern house; partly furnished; close in. M. 2140.

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

15 W. Rio Grande, 8 rms., bath	$15.00
327 S. Wahsatch, 6 rms., bath	15.00
22 W. [illegible], 5 rms., bath	12.50
11 W. Rio Grande, 4 rms., lights	10.00
913 N. Cedar, neat cottage	8.00

HAHN, 712 E. Columbia. Phone 21 W.

14-ROOM unfurnished house, suitable for rooming house; north; rent reasonable. Phone M. 2896, or call 311 E. Willamette Ave.

FOR RENT—An attractive 7-r. cottage in north end. For further information apply 1824 N. Nev. Ph. M. 3052J.

5-ROOM house, modern ex. heat; close in; 228 Cheyenne Ave.; reasonable to right party. Main 1878, afternoons.

6-ROOM modern cottage, close in, after Jan. 15. Call 206 or 209 Cheyenne Ave., for information.

EIGHT rooms, two sleeping porches, steam heat, thoroughly modern, 313 N. Nevada.

7 ROOMS, modern; good condition. 1020 N. Corona; cheap to permanent tenant. Inquire L. E. Reuss, Main ...

7-ROOM house; modern, close, sanitary; $16. Lawyer Mullaney, Midland Block.

6-ROOMS, close in; reasonable rent. Key at 106 N. Spruce. Phone Hyland 96W.

PLEASANT, sunny room; well heated sleeping p'ch. 616 N. Weber. M. 21 W.

5-ROOM modern, first-class condition. 901 E. Columbia, $22. Ph. M. 1878.

THREE-ROOM cottage; gas for cooking; $8. 615 E. Boulder St.

2-ROOM, 317 E. St. Vrain, $12. Phone 1878, afternoons.

MONEY WANTED

WANT TO BORROW $1,800 at 7 per cent on good real estate; residence property. N-53, Gazette.

MONEY WANTED $1,100 for three years; security, city real estate three times the amount. N-51, Gazette.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ROOM and board. 820 N. Cascade. Phone Main 723.

WANTED To Rent Rooms

WANTED—By lady, room with sleeping porch, light housekeeping privileges. N-59, Gazette.

For Sale Rooming Houses

FOR SALE—First-class rooming house for the right party, $5,000; present income, 20 per cent. Phone Main 2524J.

FOR SALE—Rooming house 8 rooms; rent, $30; price, $200. J. F. DeFries, 302 Colorado Bldg.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

AT this time of year, when so many are moving and packing, we would appreciate if the order could be given us the day before. THE SMITH STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO.

STORAGE MILLEN, HE stores good right. 107-111 S. Nevada.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

WATCHES cleaned, 50c; mainspring, 50c; work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver. S. M... 14 E. Huerfano. Phone 541.

FOUND

FOUND—Mason and Odd Fellow pin combined. Call Gazette.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DR. G. W. PAULY

and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of disease and thereby prevents further disease. Office, 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Res. 1522 N. Nevada. Phone Main ...

We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble.

D... CONWAY, Still's graduate; post-graduate work under special ... Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg.

CHIROPRACTIC

COULTRUP & COULTRUP, CHIROPRACTORS. 40 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg. Telephone Main ...

POULTRY SUNDRIES

FOR SALE—A few White Orpington and White Minorca cockerels, cheap; also fresh eggs. 1717 N. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—2 incubators; ... condition; ... M. ...

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

COAL IS EXPENSIVE
CHEAP BUILDINGS ARE ...

... [illegible] ... with hot water and private ... baths, hotel service, $3 per week up.
SPECIAL RATES TO SMALL FAMILIES.
... HOTEL.

CLOSE in lovely large room with alcove for housekeeping; fine closet, equal to 2 rooms; plenty heat, bath, phone. 123 N. Weber.

AVAILABLE large rooms, mod., on first floor; heat and light furnished; no children; $20 per mo. 131 S. Nevada. ... 997.

FINE room, open grate, sleeping porch. Also small room with large sleeping porch. No tubercular. Phone ...W or call 1320 N. Tejon.

LARGE southeast room, with private bath and sleeping porch. 620 N. Nevada. Phone ...

NEATLY furnished rooms; ... sleeping porch; modern; well ...; reasonable. 130 E. Willamette.

[illegible] sleeping porch, two beds. 326 E. Yampa.

NICE room and sleeping porch for rent; also suite of housekeeping rooms. 216 N. Cascade.

WARM room, housekeeping, and bath; first floor; suitable for lady. Phone 3551J. 319 E. San Rafael.

TWO cozy housekeeping rooms in new, modern house; close in. 425 E. St. Vrain.

TWO sunny, south rooms; ... and sleeping porch, on first floor. 302 N. Cascade. Phone M. 1...

WINTER RATES—Nice rooms, single or en suite, with sleeping porch. 611 N. Cascade. Phone 1164W.

ONE-room light housekeeping, $4, or two rooms for $7 mo. 508 N. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT Suite of housekeeping rooms, modern; private kitchen with gas range. 323 E. Boulder.

NICELY furnished apartments of two rooms complete for housekeeping. 317 S. Tejon.

FURNISHED, steam-heated rooms; board, if desired. 323 E. Bijou. M. 2586.

2 OR 3 rooms for light housekeeping; modern; near college. Phone 3196.

PLEASANT rooms, close in; winter rates. 129 N. Wahsatch. Ph. 3500W.

NICE, large sleeping porch, with dressing room. 412 N. Nevada.

NICE, large sleeping porch for rent. 412 N. Nevada.

2 ROOMS and bath.
114 S. Wahsatch.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—Small grocery and confectionery, with 3 living rooms in rear; good reason for selling. Address N-46, Gazette office.

FOR SALE—A good-paying business; will cost about $2,500, depending on invoice. J. F. DeFries, Real Estate and Loans. 302 Colorado Bldg.

For Sale or Exchange

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Two 4-room modern cottages and a 12-room modern apartment of 6 rooms on each side; encumbrance, $4,000. Owner is in town for one day only (Monday), and will trade for best proposition offered.

F. HENRY MILLER
1012 COLORADO AVENUE

FOR SALE—Or trade for smaller property, 8-room modern house, 2-room cottage; no commission. Phone 3934J.

FOR SALE—Or trade Irrigated ranch for residence, will assume. Owner 118 E. Cucharas.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

on Colorado Springs real estate and patented ranches in amounts consistent with the security offered. No delay, as loans are made in our office.

THE STATE REALTY COMPANY
115 E. Pikes Peak Ave.
In State Savings Bank Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, diamonds, horses, cattle, or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. The Private Loan Bank, C. W. Bohannon, Alex Koehler, Rooms, 8-9, 24 S. Tejon St. M. 1567.

$25.00 UP to loan on pianos, household goods, cattle, autos, lowest rates; no delays. See us. 21 Bank Bldg.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE 1910 Pierce "48," seven-passenger touring car; motor just overhauled at factory; new tires; seat covers and Klaxon horn; entire car in excellent condition; cheap for cash. Owner has purchased Ohio electric, reason for selling.
G. W. BLAKE AUTO CO.

FOR SALE—Several good, used cars taken in on new models; all our used cars are overhauled, painted, and guaranteed; come in and look them over. Salesrooms, 127 E. Bijou St.
E. A. BEECHER.

FOR SALE—One 1912 Hudson just repainted and nickel plated; car in excellent condition; cheap for cash. G. W. BLAKE AUTO CO.

FOR SALE ... touring car, just painted and in good condition. ... Garage, 12 N. Nevada.

FOR SALE 1 tall light, 1 B prestolite tank, 1 set 30x3½ chains. 901 Colo. ave, garage Colo. City.

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING machine for sale or rent. 307 S. Tejon. Phone Main 2172.

[illegible] ... cheap for ... 210 N. ...

FOR RENT OFFICES

[illegible] ... Building. ... Office.

FOR SALE Real Estate

GOLD DOLLARS AT 50 CENTS EACH

Would prove no better an investment than the purchase of this beautiful NEW bungalow at a price unreasonably low and on terms like the paying of rent. Why pay rent when the same monthly payment will buy this home? Remember rent is an investment that brings no returns, pays no interest and has absolutely no collateral value. This property is located on high ground with an unsurpassed view of the mountains; full lot, 50x183 feet in size. House has never been occupied, is just finished and ready to move into. The architecture is most attractive and the plan very convenient. Four large rooms, sleeping porch and vestibule. The bath is beautifully finished and has the best of plumbing. Price only $2,400. Terms, $150 down and the balance at $20 per month with interest at 6 per cent.

[illegible] ESTABLISHED ... THE TOWN GAZETTE ... PHONES 350-351

F. H. Witherell

Has removed his office to Room 3 Independence Bldg., where he will be glad to see his friends. Anything you want to buy HE HAS IT. Anything you have for sale, HE CAN SELL IT. Lands to exchange for a stock of goods or city property. City property to sell at a sacrifice. If you have a rooming house for sale, list it with me. If you have houses to rent, I can rent them. A 40 h. p., 7-pass., nearly new; party wants a smaller car, or might consider clear property. Have a Winton 48 h. p., 7-pass., a dandy, to exchange for city property or stock of goods.

SEVEN HUNDRED CASH

Will buy $4,000 equity in Colo. Springs residence property. This offer only good on January 5.

F. HENRY MILLER
1012 COLORADO AVENUE.

I HAVE CALLS
FOR

Several mountain ranches suitable for dairying, stock raising and forage crop propositions, with tinge of the wild in them. What have you to offer?

JOHN LENNOX

Agricultural Lands and Investments.
228 N. Tejon.

ONLY THREE THOUSAND

... a $5,000 nine-room modern residence. You will have to act quick to ...

F. HENRY MILLER
1012 COLORADO AVENUE.

FOR SALE—Two 5-room cottages, close in; rent, $25; price, $2,800. 7-room modern home, 50x190, east front on car line; $2,750. J. F. DeFries, 302 Colorado Bldg.

FOR SALE—By owner, 6-room strictly modern house; extra good furnace; good location; cheap for quick sale. Phone Red 488.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

JUST received a full supply of Reading Standard motorcycle parts; also bicycle supplies. Now is a good time to have your machine overhauled. Also some snaps in used motorcycles. Parker, 123 E. Kiowa.

FINE southeast Missouri farm, 2 town lots, 300 shares stock peach orchard, all for $800, 5 years to pay, without interest. Address P. O. Drawer 58, City.

LUMBER, brass, doors, plumbing, etc., of every description; also hot-air furnace in good condition for sale, at telephone building on Kiowa St.

APPENDICITIS and all bowel troubles. Use Dr. Tyrrell's J. B. L. Cascade. Max Kahn, agent, 27 Independence Bldg.

FOR good health, drink pure mineral water, delivered daily; also Pueblo magnetic water. Colo. Mineral Water Co. Phone 583.

Rx 18,000—STOMACH and Liver Tonic, on sale. Ingvoldstadt's Pharmacy, 15th and Colorado Ave.

FIVE sacks kindling, $1; 3 sacks, $1.50; 11 sacks, $2; block wood, $2.50 per load. Phone 2141.

THREE white blue-eyed pedigreed Angora kittens for sale. Mrs. Bixler, 27 W. Fountain.

GOOD, bright alfalfa, also timothy and wild hay. Will trade part for young cattle. Phone Main 1037.

KITCHEN cabinet, mission couch and other household articles. Ph. M. 2131.

HARP, double action in good condition. 400 S. Nevada Ave.

SHEEPSKIN-LINED overcoat, $8. 7 E. Bijou.

SECOND-HAND gas range, cheap for cash. 102 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE $50 safe for $30. 112 E. Pikes Peak or Phone 802.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

BUFFET, dining set, other furniture, and rugs, cheap. Call today. R. A. Barton, 442 N. Prospect.

$35 CASH buys a new $75 Standard drophead rotary sewing machine. P. O. ...

MUSICAL

C. F. SPANGENBERG, teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar. 1823 North Cascade Ave.

Masquerade Costumes

MASQUERADE suits ... wigs. Mrs. G. L. Beale, 515 E. Platte. Phone ... 2000.

BATHS

MACK'S ... baths, 75c; 3 for $2. Chiropody, ... M. 3156. 301½ N. ...

TO TRADE

TRADE FOR CALIFORNIA

A good 6-room house and acre of land on Cheyenne road, what have you in California?

THE SUN REALTY CO.

23½ North Tejon Street

10 ACRES best Florida land to trade for farm wagon, team and harness, or cattle. 518 S. Fifth, Colo. City.

TO TRADE—3 lots in West Colorado Springs for team or cows. N-49 Gazette.

CASH or exchange, 160 acres, improved and clear. Inquire 1706 Park Ave., C. S.

FIRST-CLASS piano and cash for small automobile. N-50, Gazette.

LOST

LOST On Christmas day while skating on Lake No. 1 in Monument park or between Platte and the lake, a valuable garnet necklace. Return this office.

LOST—Friday night lady's oval pin of seed pearls, at entrance of Burns theater or between theater and Exchange bank. Return to Gazette office and receive reward.

LOST—Bunch route cards, on North Tejon or North Cascade. Return to Grand Union Tea Co., 120 N. Tejon, for reward.

SET silver tango buckles, on car; lost on east side Cascade Ave., between Cache la Poudre and San Rafael, Wednesday. Reward, this office.

SMALL brown leather purse; $20 in bills in purse; either near Hardy's, Wells-Fargo or Adams express offices. Reward. Gazette.

SMALL brown leather purse; lost on northbound Wahsatch car, Friday afternoon; contained bills, change, car tickets and key. Reward. Gazette.

LOST—Brown leather billbook containing four $5 bills, papers, cards, with name T. B. Daugherty on same. Reward. Gazette.

SMALL black card case containing $5 bill and receipt in name of Mrs. J. A. Reed. Reward. Gazette.

LOST—On New Years night, pair glasses in aluminum case. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Small black pocketbook, containing postoffice key and $1.05; also book car tickets. Return to Gazette.

LOST—Baby's bracelet engraved "Mildred 1912" on inside. Reward if returned to Gazette office.

BLACK leather folder containing $9 in bills by workingmen, near D. & R. G. tracks. Reward Gazette.

LOST—Between Hibbard's and Reeson's stores, a black shawl. Please return to Gazette office.

LOST—Near Acacia hotel, black ostrich feather fan, with tortoise shell stick. Return to Gazette.

LOST—Pair shur-on nose glasses in case with name Geo. R. Bergen. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—yesterday, gray silk and crochet bag. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Auto tire chain between Shields-Metzler Grocery Co. and Glockner. Reward Gazette.

PIGSKIN purse, contained keys and change. Lost Wednesday. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Gray rug muff, either on Spruce or Tejon St car. Reward, Gazette.

IRISH lace cuff, between Willamette and Acacia hotel, on Tejon. Reward, Gazette.

LOST—Fire Dept. badge No. 8. Return this office. Reward.

LOST—Boy's black mitten, curly wool, on S. Nevada. Please notify Gazette.

FAIR eyeglasses, between Dale St and Pikes Peak Ave.

LOST—Silver pencil marked Beverly Tucker. Return Gazette, reward.

LOST—A black monkey muff in Woolworths. Reward Gazette.

LOST—Gold bracelet, initials on inside J. O. A. M. S. Reward Gazette.

LOST—English bull terrier, "Muggins." Reward. 320 E. Costilla.

LOST—Small silk handbag, contained purse and money. Reward at Gaz.

LOST—Plain gold band ring, inscribed "Sam to Mollie." Reward this office.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Assurance Savings and Loan Association will be held at the office of the association, 116 East Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, January 20th, 1914, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HAROLD W. LOOMIS,
Secretary.

BIDS

BIDS will be received by the City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, until 5 o'clock p. m., January 13th, 1914, for
1,000 feet 4 inch cast iron pipe
300 feet 6 inch cast iron pipe
500 feet 2½ inch fire hose,
for the Water Department of the City of Colorado Springs.
The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the City Council.
CHAS. CHAPMAN,
City Clerk.

January 1, 1914.

December 27, 1913.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 102 North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, January 27th, 1914.

Yours very truly,
JOHN W. RYTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, Dec. 1, 1913.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Title and Trust Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 129 East Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, January 13, 1914.

W. R. WATERTON,
Secretary.

ROLLA WELLS

The former mayor of St. Louis, is said to be scheduled by President Wilson for a place on the federal reserve board on the establishment of the proposed currency reforms. Mr. Wells was treasurer of the Democratic national committee in 1912 and is a financier who got into big business affairs when he was a young man in St. Louis. When he was graduated from college he entered the railroad business. Later he took over the responsibilities of managing his father's fortune and estate. He served as mayor of St. Louis for eight consecutive years.

FIRST BANK IN AMERICA

Boston Institution That Issued $400,000 in Scrip in 1714.

From the National Magazine

The first bank in America, located on State street, Boston, loaned money on real estate, personal property and imperishable merchandise, though it had not the privilege of issuing money, then a prerogative of the Bay State colony. After a few years, Boston's first branch discontinued business and was started in 1714, 10 years after the first newspaper was printed in Boston. The new bank carried on business and issued $400,000 in scrip on the basis now sought by certain financial promoters and lenders. It was scrip, and nothing but scrip, and consequently the bank was short-lived.

In 1742 a land bank was founded by several hundred subscribers who gathered in Boston as the bankers are meeting today and who attempted to relieve the scarcity of the specie by issuing scrip based on real estate holdings. A specie bank was also founded about the same time, but both institutions found it as impossible to compete with the "bills of credit" issued by nearly every colony as it would be today to rival the government in minting money. All this paper money rapidly depreciated in value, owing to the constant and heavy expenditure for military movements of offense and defense against the Canadian French and their Indian allies.

In 1782, during the revolution, the bank of North America of Philadelphia received a charter from congress and its operations in the Bay state inspired the establishment of the Bank of Massachusetts in March, 1784, an institution which is still in operation as the First National Bank of Boston.

There are 16 maples in the United States, most of them being eastern species. The most valuable, not only because of the product of its sap but also of the lumber, is sugar maple.

Railroad Time Tables

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Effective September 7, 1913.
City Ticket office, 123 E. Pikes Peak Ave.
Phone Main 96.

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

No.	TO	Leaves
1	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	10.35 am
5	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11:45 am
11	Pueblo, Kansas City and St. Louis	2:45 pm
9	Pueblo, Canon City, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis	6:20 pm
3	Glenwood, Utah, Pacific Coast	8.20 pm
18	Alamosa, Durango, Silverton	10 10 pm
15	Salida, Leadville, Ouray, Telluride	11:48 pm

NORTH AND EASTBOUND.

No.	FROM	Leaves
16	Leadville, Telluride, Ouray, Salida and Alamosa	4 45 am
12	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita	9.25 am
6	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	11.00 am
14	Pueblo, St. Louis and Kansas City	1.35 pm
4	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	3.43 pm
2	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	5 40 pm
10	Canon City and Pueblo	7 10 pm

Trains to Manitou.		Ar. from Manitou:	
41	7:30 am	42	8.35 am
43	11:00 am	44	11.35 am
45	4:10 pm	46	5 00 pm

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Effective December 14, 1913.

No.	LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.	
8	Rocky Mountain Limited for Omaha and Chicago	11:20 am
40	Colorado Flyer for Kansas City and St. Louis	12:45 pm
6	Eastern Express for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis	9.00 pm
5	For Pueblo	8:25 am
7	For Pueblo	1:25 pm
	ARRIVE IN COLORADO SPRINGS	
5	From Pueblo	11 10 am
5	Colorado Express from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis	7:50 am
39	Colorado Flyer from Kansas City and St. Louis	11:35 am
7	Rocky Mountain Limited from Chicago and Omaha	1 20 pm
6	From Pueblo	8 40 pm

R. S. TORRINGTON, City Passenger Agent.
2 East Pikes Peak Avenue.

COLORADO MIDLAND

(MIDLAND ROUTE)
121 East Pikes Peak Ave., Phone 870

No.		
5	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast (A. T. & S. F.-Midland depot)	12:20 pm
11	For Victor and Cripple Creek, (D. & R. G. depot)	6:35 pm
9	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Utah and Pacific Coast (A. T. & S. F. depot)	8:45 pm
6	From Grand Junction, Glenwood, Leadville, (A. T. & S. F.-Midland depot)	6:05 am
8	From Cripple Creek, Victor (D. & R. G. depot)	10:40 am
4	From Grand Junction, Aspen, Leadville, Utah and Pacific Coast. (A. T. & S. F. depot)	5.30 pm

SANTA FE

Corrected to December 7, 1913.
Union Station, East Pikes Peak Avenue.

COLORADO SPRINGS TO DENVER.

No.	Leave Colorado Springs.	Arrive Denver.
7	4:05 am	7:00 am
13	6:20 am	8:30 am
5	7:25 am	10:00 am
807	11:35 am	2:15 pm
1	12.50 pm	3:20 pm
11	3:00 pm	5:30 pm
601	4:05 pm	6:45 pm
2	5:50 pm	8:20 pm

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

No.	Leave Denver	Arrive Colo. Springs.
808	3 50 am	6.20 am
4	8:00 am	10 30 am
12	9 30 am	11.59 am
2	12:15 pm	2.45 pm
610	3 30 pm	6:15 pm
16	6 00 pm	8:30 pm
6	7 45 pm	10:20 pm
8	11:30 pm	2:00 am

EASTBOUND AND CALIFORNIA.

No.		
808	Kansas City and Chicago connecting with California Fast Mail	6:30 am
4	To Pueblo	10 35 am
12	Kansas City and Chicago	12.25 pm
2	To Pueblo	2.55 pm
610	Kansas City and Chicago, California Limited connection	6:35 pm
6	Kansas City and Chicago	10:30 pm

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent.
Phone Main 163.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

119 East Pikes Peak Ave.
Phone Main 164.
Effective December 7, 1913.

NORTHBOUND

No.		Leave
7	For Denver from Texas	4 05 am
13	For Denver	6 20 am
5	For Denver	7 25 am
607	For Denver	11.35 am
1	For Denver, from Texas points	12 50 pm
11	For Denver	3 00 pm
601	For Denver	4 05 pm
3	For Denver	5 50 pm

SOUTHBOUND

No.		Leave
8	For Texas and New Orleans	2 05 am
808	For Pueblo	6 40 am
4	For Pueblo	10 35 am
12	For Pueblo	12 25 pm
2	For Ft. Worth and Galveston	2 55 pm
810	For Pueblo	6 35 pm
6	For Pueblo	10 30 pm

G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP

"THE SHORT LINE"
Effective September 1, 1913

No.		
3	Daily. Leave Colorado Springs	10 35 am
	Arrive Cripple Creek	1 40 pm
4	Daily. Leave Cripple Creek	3 00 pm
	Arrive Colorado Springs	5 45 pm

All trains arrive and depart from the Santa Fe-Colorado & Southern station, Colorado Springs.

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Arrive		Depart
9.15 am	St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily	
1:30 pm	Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth	2:46 pm

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MONDAY, JANUARY [illegible]

At The Theaters

The D. Y. Butcher Drug Co.

Quality and Quick Service

PHONES MAIN 90 AND 750 CORNER OPP. P. O.

We maintain the quickest delivery service in this town

SPECIAL COAT SALE

Ural lamb coats formerly priced as high as $30.00, on sale at........ **$15**

Astrachan coats on sale at **$12.50**

I. POLANT
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Phone Mark 53. 119-121 S. Tejon St.

THE FRANKLIN CALENDAR

JANUARY 5

Unless by a neglect of military discipline it should lose all martial spirit, for there is much truth in the Italian saying: "Make yourselves sheep and the wolves will eat you."

(London letter on American affairs to Thomas Cushing of Boston)—1773.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Forecast: Colorado—Fair, somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday, fair.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m. ...	21
Temperature at 12 m. ...	35
Temperature at 6 p. m. ...	27
Maximum temperature ...	37
Minimum temperature ...	20
Mean temperature ...	28
Max. bar. pressure, inches ...	24.27
Min. bar. pressure, inches ...	24.21
Mean velocity of wind per hour ...	6
Max. velocity of wind per hour ...	16
Relative humidity at noon ...	27
Dew point at noon ...	7
Precipitation in inches ...	01

CITY BRIEFS

DANCING lessons at No. 9 E. Bijou. Adv.

MARRIAGE—Miss Iola Hieronymus and Yancy W. Jones, both of Colorado Springs, were married Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Colglazier, 1016 Grant avenue, the Rev. John Y. Ewart, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, officiating. A wedding dinner was served after the ceremony. Mr. Jones is in the employ of the Telephone company and the couple will make their home in this city.

THE INDISPENSABLE SCHOOL NURSE

"Medical inspection of schools has rendered the school nurse inevitable," declares Dr. Ernest Bryant Hoag, in a bulletin on "Organized Health Work," just issued by the United States bureau of education.

"Without an effective follow-up service conducted by visiting nurses medical inspection is ineffective. Until 1908 New York city relied upon postal cards sent to parents of defective children, and was able to secure action in only 6 per cent of the cases where treatment was recommended. Immediately upon placing the following service in the hands of school nurses the percentage increased to 84.

"The nurse effects what no other agency could accomplish. She not only secures action in the case at hand, but she becomes a permanent advisory influence in the homes where she visits.

"By virtue of her room-to-room visitation and her opportunities for observation the school nurse also becomes the ideal sanitary inspector. She notes temperatures, ventilation, seating, cleanliness of room, toilets, blackboards, and the clothes of children. Her hospital standards of sanitation tend to follow her into the schools.

"The school nurse is first and last a social worker. She instructs ignorant, but fond, mothers in the best methods of feeding, clothing and caring for their children. She is received in their homes as no other official visitor could possibly be. Dr. Osler does not overstate the case when he says that the visiting nurse is 'a ministering angel everywhere.'

"That the visiting nurse is a good economic investment is evidenced by the fact that some of the large insurance companies find it to their advantage to employ a number of them to visit the homes of policy holders and give instruction in matters pertaining to hygiene. Department stores and factories also find it good business to employ nurses to look after the health of their employes and to teach them personal hygiene.

"The number of school nurses needed varies somewhat according to social conditions and according to the range of duties expected of them. We find all the way from 1,000 to 10,000 children under the care of one nurse. In New York city each nurse has from two to seven schools, with a total attendance of about 4,000 children. In Philadelphia five schools and about 5,000 children are usually allotted to one nurse, while in Boston the proportion of nurses is almost twice as great. It is not improbable that the ratio will be increased until it reaches an average of one nurse for each 1,000 of the school enrollment. If there were one nurse for every 2,000 pupils about 10,000 nurses would be required in the entire United States. A nurse's room completely equipped is coming to be regarded as one of the essentials in every school building of eight or more rooms."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PHELPS will solve the baking day problem this week
BREAD your husband will like
PHELPS

BIJOU TURKISH BATHS
And Massage Parlors.
Genuine Swedish massage. Everything new and up-to-date. Sprains, colds, La Grippe, Rheumatism and Lumbago a specialty.
CALL TODAY
14 E. BIJOU STREET

You are welcome to our displays, even though you have no intention of making a purchase.
Unusual Furs
By comparison only one is able to determine the real value of the various offers in Furs. Nowhere else can you find as good value for your money. Our exclusive business and location enables us to save you 25 per cent.
Stainsky Fur Co.
5½ E. Pikes Peak Ave.
TAXIDERMY in All Its Branches.

Established in 1871, With the Town
LAST YEAR THE
Royal Insurance Co.
Doing a Worldwide Business
INCURRED A LOSS EVERY 8 MINUTES AND 39 SECONDS; THAT IS, BEFORE ONE FIRE IS OUT ANOTHER STARTS FOR WHICH THE ROYAL PAYS AND
Always Pays Promptly
REPRESENTED BY
WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS.
GAZETTE BUILDING, 15 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

Coffee Cake of Rare Deliciousness
How enjoyable will be your Sunday morning and every other morning cup of coffee when you eat our delicious coffee cake with it.
There's the round or wreath, and the loaf for 15c and the crescent for 10c. Each one is full of nuts and currants and covered with white icing, making a most appetizing accompaniment for a cup of steaming coffee.
Try it today.
Burgess
PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. TEJON ST.

The Craftwood Shops
Town Salesrooms
19 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

CHILDREN MARCH OUT WHILE FIRE GUTS CHURCH

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 4.—Children at Sunday school in the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal church here marched out in good order today while fire gutted the interior of the adjoining church.

There is promise of a large turpentine industry in the west and southwest, the raw product being supplied by the resinous gum of western yellow pine.

The Leaders
Paderewski, the pianist.
The Steinway, the piano.
Knight-Campbell Music Co.
For 40 years Steinway representatives.
Colo. Spgs. Warerooms, 120 N. Tejon. Phone 558.

Alta Vista Hotel Dining Room
Isn't it worth something to be able to sit down to one's meal in a beautiful, clean dining room, amid pleasant surroundings, to be waited upon by experienced waitresses? Well, it costs no more at the Alta Vista, practically cafeteria prices prevail.
We are becoming popular. Have you tried us?

Trees-Trees-Trees
Let me sell you some good ones for the tree planting district and save you money. You can make your own selections.
WM. CLARK, Nurseryman
Phone Main [illegible]

We have a full line of popular music and musical instruments.
[illegible]
[illegible] N. Tejon St.

TUDOR COAL CO.
Best Lignite and Bituminous Coal, Wood and Kindling.
Ask for 1914 Calendar
Phone 676 1 E. Cucharas St.

D. F. LAW
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
116 N. Nevada Office Phone 166

We want to show you how well we can take care of your car. Give us a trial.
Big 4 Auto Co.
Taxi Service Day or Night

WE CAN TAKE CARE of a few more extra rush orders for coal and [illegible]
Hagen Fuel & Feed Co.
603 W. HUERFANO. PHONE 722

"WITHIN THE LAW"

In a recent interview published in the New York Journal, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the divine and clergyman, said: "It is a great play that is running at the Eltinge theater, entitled 'Within the Law.'

"There is one scene in it that is tremendously effective, and if the Eltinge theater could, one of these evenings, be packed with all such employers of labor in this city as pay their girls part wages and leave it to them to secure the balance, there would be some attendants that would go away with pricked consciences, and that would put a new construction upon the themselves and upon the relation they sustain to the unfortunates whom they are pushing to destruction instead of trying to save them from it.

"A girl cannot be paid at the rate of $7 a week and dress at the rate of $12 without getting the extra $5 from somewhere. And so these proprietors, instead of interesting themselves in the girls' behalf, as we have been insisting that they ought to do, and in addition to their wages cherishing for them a caretaking and sympathetic regard, squeeze their wages down to the lowest figure allowed by the law of supply and demand."

In a lecture delivered before the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Scranton, Pa., Bishop Thomas of the state of Wyoming said: "I have seen Bayard Veiller's play, 'Within the Law.' I shall never forget the lesson it portrayed. It stares me in the face tonight. Nobody cared for the little girls who were trying to be good on $6 a week. Nobody cared for anybody but himself. The lesson of universal brotherhood will be driven home to all those who have an opportunity to see this remarkable play."

"Within the Law" comes to the Opera house tonight for a two-night engagement.

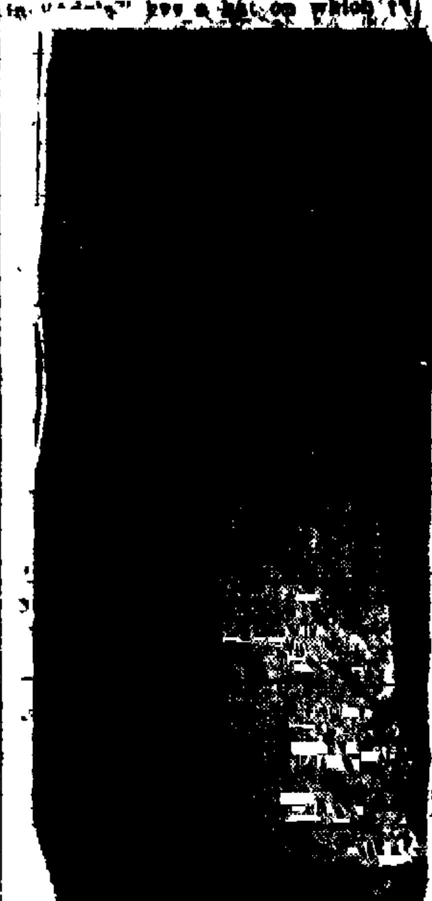
"ADELE"

Nannette Flack of the "Adele" company, which appears at the Opera house next Saturday, had a cook at her summer home on Long Island last summer, who inquired one morning if it would be all right to have Miss Flack's address printed on her card.

"Why, surely," replied the actress. "Of course, it is unusual, but as this is your new home, and if you have a card, I don't see but what it is perfectly p[illegible] [illegible] it."

"Thank you, ma'am," said the [illegible] "an' I notice that you have [illegible] on your cards, ma'am, 'At Home [illegible] Tuesdays.' Wouldn't it be all right for me to have printed on mine, 'Thursdays off?'"

Carolyn Thomson, who plays Adele in "Adele," has a hat on which [illegible]



NANNETTE FLACK
In "Adele," at the Opera House Next Saturday.

are several beautiful feathers. She also has a maid—and the latter recently became very much interested in the feathers.

"What kind are they, Miss Thomson?" she asked.

"Paradise bird feathers," replied the actress.

The next day the maid spent the afternoon down town. Then she sought out Miss Thomson.

"Where did you get those feathers if you don't mind saying?" she asked.

"Why?" the actress queried.

"I've been trying to buy some of the same kind," explained the maid. "I went to about a dozen stores today and not one of them had paralysed bird feathers."

I. W. W. TAKE HAND IN FRISCO PROBLEM

Urge Men Not to Patronize Municipal Eating House; Row Now Is On

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Industrial Workers of the World and their followers among the unemployed here decided at a meeting held today to boycott the eating house in operation. They ordered pickets stationed at its entrance to urge men to keep out of the place unless the kitchen force was made up of men recognized by their committee.

Later in the day these men marched up Market street and at one point stopped a street car, the motorman of which had endeavored to go through the procession. The trolley was pulled off the wire and several windows in the car were broken.

Two committees representing two factions seek official recognition from the board of supervisors. The Industrial Workers of the World committee, headed by W. A. Thorne, is endeavoring to supersede the other committee through which negotiations for caring for the unemployed were carried on for a time.

Thorne and his committeemen are eager to be heard by the city officials on a suggestion that the municipality raise a fund of several million dollars so that the migratory unemployed, as well as those resident here, may be furnished work at the city charter rate of $3 a day.

A citizens committee of 100, in whose hands the problem of caring for the unemployed has been placed, will hold its first meeting tomorrow.

DANIELS ANNOUNCES NAVAL SCHOOL PLANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Daniels' plans for academic and technical instruction of enlisted men of the navy were made public today by the navy department. The floating schools will be in session an hour and a quarter daily, except Saturday, Sunday and holidays, three-quarters of the time being devoted to academic instructions and the remainder to man-of-war work.

Mr. Daniels' hopes for the success of this innovation are summarized in this passage from the general order putting the educational system into effect:

"The success of the educational system which is tentatively outlined and which is in some measure a new departure in naval routine, will necessarily depend on the energy and direct personal leadership of all officers in the navy and upon the earnest efforts and ambitions of the enlisted men.

"It is confidently anticipated in view of the traditional interest of officers in the welfare of their men and considering the superior quality of the men who enlist in the American navy, that any difficulties encountered in carrying out this system will soon disappear and that the men, fully appreciating the zealous efforts and kindly interest of their officers will respond to sympathetic instruction in a manner that will result not only in the promotion of their individual welfare but in the increased efficiency of the fleet in all practical directions."

Academic instruction, embracing reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography, will be compulsory for all who are not well grounded in these common school branches, until a satisfactory standard has been reached.

Text books, in simple language, will be prepared at the naval academy. Instruction on board ship will be under the direction of the commanding officer, other officers acting as instructors.

LABOR LEADER URGES PEACE, ORGANIZATION

Sheriff Tells Tacoma Smelter Employes He Will Shoot First Offender

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 4.—Peaceable behavior and the organization of a local union of the Western Federation of Miners were recommended today by Charles Perry Taylor, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to 700 unorganized strikers from the works of the Tacoma Smelting company.

The men agreed to abstain from violence and take no action until Tuesday, when a representative of the Western Federation will be here. An attempt to lengthen the day's work from nine to 10 hours, with no advance in wages, caused the strike.

Sheriff Jamieson also addressed the men at the meeting. He said he had ordered his deputies to kill the first man who pointed a gun toward the smelter.

The company increased its guard today and brought in more strikebreakers and supplies through the water entrance. The steamer Cordova reached the smelter dock with 3,000 tons of copper ore from Alaska, joining a small fleet waiting to be unloaded. Demurrage charges thus far incurred are estimated at about $5,000.

Opera House
MONDAY, JAN. 5 TUESDAY, JAN. 6
THE GREATEST SENSATION THE STAGE HAS EVER KNOWN!
[illegible]
MARGARET ILLINGTON
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF MODERN TIMES
WITHIN THE LAW
IT'S CLEAN! IT'S HUMAN! IT'S AMERICAN!
SEATS NOW SELLING
Lower floor, $2.00; Gallery, 50c
Balcony, $1.50, $1.00

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
[illegible]

The New Year
[illegible] THE ABUNDANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, which pays [illegible] deposits

ANNOUNCEMENT
WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., INCORPORATED, announce that Bonbright & Co., No. 12 Rue Halevy, Paris, France, have become their representatives in that city.
HAGER & SMITH
Colorado Springs Representatives
Suite No. 401 Mining Exchange Bldg.

BONDS STOCKS
OTIS & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Direct Private Wires to All Exchanges.
[illegible] Pikes Peak Ave.

The Exchange National Bank
[illegible]
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS [illegible]
[illegible]

The Colorado Title & Trust Company
[illegible]
Accounts Accepted Interest Paid on Deposits

The Colorado Savings Bank
[illegible]
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
[illegible]

Colorado Springs National Bank
[illegible]
CAPITAL [illegible] SURPLUS [illegible]
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
[illegible]

The First National Bank
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
CAPITAL ... [illegible]
SURPLUS ... [illegible]
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
[illegible]
TRAVELERS' CHECKS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

THE EL PASO NATIONAL BANK
[illegible]
WE ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible]
[illegible]

NEIGHBORLY AMENITIES

"No, we never stay at home Sunday, it's too disagreeable."

"Disagreeable?"

"Yes. Our next door neighbor goes away and leaves his dog locked up in the house and the poor brute barks and whines all day."

"It gets on your nerves, eh?"

"No, it isn't that. But the neighbors expect us to interfere."

"Well, why don't you? Tell your neighbor frankly about his howling dog."

"How can I when we've just got a new phonograph and my eldest daughter is learning to sing?"

I Cure Piles
[illegible]
DR. J. F. BOWERS
[illegible]
DENVER - - - COLO.

THE GAZETTE, 60c A MONTH

TO TRADE
THE GOOD JOB
OF A
MAN ON TO HIS JOB
10 ROOMS
FULLY MODERN
NEIGHBORS AND SURROUNDINGS O. K.
IT'S ALL RIGHT EVERY WAY
BUT TOO LARGE FOR THE FAMILY
WILL TRADE FAIRLY
FOR SMALLER PROPERTY
The Bennett-Shellenberger Realty Company
5 PIKES PEAK AVE.

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